

Table 167. Labor Force Characteristics for Places of 2,500 to 10,000: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Places	Dover Base Housing (CDP)	Edgemoor (CDP)	Elsmere town	Highland Acres (CDP)	Laurel town	Middletown town	Milford city
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	2 556	5 613	5 147	2 150	2 206	2 187	4 203
Labor force	1 896	3 684	3 217	1 409	1 273	1 350	2 429
Percent of persons 16 years and over	74.2	65.6	62.5	65.5	57.7	61.7	57.8
Civilian labor force	629	3 656	3 217	1 321	1 269	1 337	2 410
Employed	574	3 375	3 015	1 223	1 144	1 244	2 286
Unemployed	55	281	202	98	125	93	124
Percent of civilian labor force	8.7	7.7	6.3	7.4	9.9	7.0	5.1
Not in labor force	660	1 929	1 930	741	933	837	1 774
Inmate of institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	126
Female, 16 years and over	1 200	3 108	2 716	1 068	1 217	1 178	2 336
Labor force	585	1 740	1 351	479	550	570	1 060
Percent of female, 16 years and over	48.8	56.0	49.7	44.9	45.2	48.4	45.4
Civilian labor force	542	1 740	1 351	479	548	570	1 060
Employed	487	1 586	1 281	437	493	536	998
Unemployed	55	154	70	42	55	34	62
Percent of civilian labor force	10.1	8.9	5.2	8.8	10.0	6.0	5.8
Not in labor force	615	1 368	1 365	589	667	608	1 276
Inmate of institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	107
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	574	3 375	3 015	1 223	1 144	1 244	2 286
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	39	772	478	467	214	159	607
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6	346	208	234	81	52	261
Professional specialty occupations	33	426	270	233	133	107	346
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	279	1 277	1 001	362	238	341	637
Technicians and related support occupations	17	154	175	51	32	79	74
Sales occupations	116	333	205	138	83	58	212
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	146	790	621	173	123	204	351
Service occupations	150	352	443	170	188	243	304
Private household occupations	—	15	11	—	24	22	40
Protective service occupations	—	74	103	12	8	25	31
Service occupations, except protective and household	150	263	329	158	156	196	233
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8	36	21	13	20	37	43
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	23	392	522	94	182	179	261
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	75	546	550	117	302	285	434
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	33	181	301	59	136	154	170
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	128	118	37	61	65	134
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	42	237	131	21	105	66	130
Employed females 16 years and over	487	1 586	1 281	437	493	536	998
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	32	378	226	126	92	76	245
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6	121	67	26	24	13	57
Professional specialty occupations	26	257	159	100	68	63	188
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	279	870	678	218	162	223	373
Technicians and related support occupations	17	75	47	16	21	30	43
Sales occupations	116	192	153	69	48	22	77
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	146	603	478	133	93	171	253
Service occupations	104	206	223	73	119	168	204
Private household occupations	—	15	11	—	24	22	27
Protective service occupations	—	13	13	—	—	—	2
Service occupations, except protective and household	104	178	199	73	95	146	175
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8	6	5	—	6	9	16
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	11	8	39	—	19	—	29
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	53	118	110	20	95	60	131
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	33	50	73	13	69	23	80
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	16	16	—	3	5	9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	20	52	21	7	23	32	42
INDUSTRY							
Employed persons 16 years and over	574	3 375	3 015	1 223	1 144	1 244	2 286
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	8	6	19	18	26	57	59
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Construction	6	149	247	48	108	80	114
Manufacturing	79	893	675	190	269	327	513
Durable goods	6	290	371	44	58	119	223
Transportation	5	202	143	56	22	32	72
Communications and other public utilities	18	141	120	29	35	44	33
Wholesale trade	7	100	242	35	112	101	140
Retail trade	251	582	463	232	198	138	465
Finance, insurance, and real estate	20	223	144	79	32	39	70
Business and repair services	8	190	110	27	22	69	52
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	13	138	127	42	61	47	109
Professional and related services	85	631	496	293	234	247	505
Health services	38	281	263	99	84	66	204
Educational services	17	195	125	142	110	140	178
Public administration	74	120	229	174	25	63	147
CLASS OF WORKER							
Employed persons 16 years and over	574	3 375	3 015	1 223	1 144	1 244	2 286
Private wage and salary workers	397	2 835	2 445	773	847	919	1 725
Federal government workers	125	123	142	105	17	18	65
State government workers	39	228	127	182	66	209	221
Local government workers	8	110	193	108	118	71	118
Self-employed workers	5	79	101	50	88	27	134
Unpaid family workers	—	—	7	5	8	—	23
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979							
Male, 16 years and over, worked in 1979	1 281	2 010	1 933	952	766	825	1 426
50 to 52 weeks	1 114	1 367	1 324	690	471	555	1 071
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 076	1 271	1 263	639	443	525	975
Female, 16 years and over, worked in 1979	764	1 916	1 440	578	659	631	1 156
50 to 52 weeks	191	1 114	859	259	303	349	614
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	139	946	681	183	231	281	490
Families	1 183	2 075	1 819	847	768	757	1 408
No workers in 1979	13	279	194	86	136	71	207
1 worker in 1979	429	717	628	241	209	292	461
2 workers in 1979	695	819	746	422	287	276	563
3 or more workers in 1979	46	260	251	98	136	118	177

Table 167. Labor Force Characteristics for Places of 2,500 to 10,000: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Places	New Castle city	Seaford city	Smyrna town	Stanton (CDP)	Talleyville (CDP)	Wilmington Manor (CDP)
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	3 783	4 136	3 711	4 356	5 401	6 943
Labor force	2 342	2 249	1 836	2 947	3 504	4 654
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.9	54.4	49.5	67.7	64.9	67.0
Civilian labor force	2 329	2 249	1 821	2 935	3 504	4 654
Employed	2 256	2 126	1 728	2 793	3 373	4 387
Unemployed	73	123	93	142	131	267
Percent of civilian labor force	3.1	5.5	5.1	4.8	3.7	5.7
Not in labor force	1 441	1 887	1 875	1 409	1 897	2 289
Inmate of institution	—	371	730	—	—	—
Female, 16 years and over	2 052	2 366	2 101	2 288	2 847	3 647
Labor force	1 059	982	817	1 239	1 436	1 909
Percent of female, 16 years and over	51.6	41.5	38.9	54.2	50.4	52.3
Civilian labor force	1 059	982	817	1 239	1 436	1 909
Employed	1 026	917	780	1 189	1 378	1 778
Unemployed	33	65	37	50	58	131
Percent of civilian labor force	3.1	6.6	4.5	4.0	4.0	6.9
Not in labor force	993	1 384	1 284	1 049	1 411	1 738
Inmate of institution	—	303	495	—	—	—
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 256	2 126	1 728	2 793	3 373	4 387
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	541	565	347	510	1 254	754
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	198	170	183	232	565	375
Professional specialty occupations	343	395	164	278	689	379
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	675	659	515	1 037	1 268	1 401
Technicians and related support occupations	82	56	41	113	217	217
Sales occupations	174	288	211	282	458	361
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	419	315	263	642	693	823
Service occupations	359	238	291	335	295	629
Private household occupations	8	—	4	24	5	5
Protective service occupations	42	14	23	43	64	99
Service occupations, except protective and household	309	224	264	268	226	525
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	31	11	24	39	42	24
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	288	246	219	453	295	715
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	362	407	332	419	219	864
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	145	185	183	171	88	390
Transportation and material moving occupations	126	96	97	142	63	308
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	91	126	52	106	68	166
Employed females 16 years and over	1 026	917	780	1 189	1 378	1 778
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	271	229	151	237	387	350
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	65	36	50	81	110	137
Professional specialty occupations	206	193	101	156	277	213
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	30	387	322	610	794	894
Technicians and related support occupations	79	31	24	13	24	101
Sales occupations	299	154	81	149	215	154
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	241	202	217	448	557	639
Service occupations	241	175	209	198	142	363
Private household occupations	8	—	4	24	5	5
Protective service occupations	6	—	10	18	—	13
Service occupations, except protective and household	227	175	195	156	137	345
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	6	7	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	28	24	11	23	—	39
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	78	102	87	115	46	132
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	38	78	57	47	24	54
Transportation and material moving occupations	24	—	4	25	6	48
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	16	24	26	43	16	30
INDUSTRY						
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 256	2 126	1 728	2 793	3 373	4 387
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	7	22	29	—	54	5
Mining	—	—	10	—	—	—
Construction	154	88	118	197	154	273
Manufacturing	444	583	359	799	886	1 115
Durable goods	203	84	102	319	179	436
Transportation	179	85	40	164	82	214
Communications and other public utilities	61	39	24	88	68	115
Wholesale trade	143	141	63	83	223	358
Retail trade	368	427	351	535	520	859
Finance, insurance, and real estate	61	96	78	134	228	167
Business and repair services	60	47	37	98	201	185
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	80	66	43	76	84	124
Professional and related services	537	448	395	506	789	778
Health services	232	168	207	174	240	319
Educational services	252	195	117	280	355	302
Public administration	162	84	181	113	84	194
CLASS OF WORKER						
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 256	2 126	1 728	2 793	3 373	4 387
Private wage and salary workers	1 659	1 652	1 117	2 328	2 763	3 599
Federal government workers	122	52	71	64	59	117
State government workers	254	181	292	194	97	404
Local government workers	157	117	113	124	182	167
Self-employed workers	64	124	131	78	255	83
Unpaid family workers	—	—	4	5	17	17
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979						
Male, 16 years and over, worked in 1979	1 353	1 384	1 113	1 760	2 259	2 787
50 to 52 weeks	889	944	754	1 287	1 610	1 971
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	857	873	717	1 241	1 529	1 855
Female, 16 years and over, worked in 1979	1 122	1 196	826	1 310	1 711	2 071
50 to 52 weeks	643	603	480	688	790	1 194
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	511	446	404	557	627	974
Families						
No workers in 1979	1 243	1 394	1 031	1 499	1 837	2 604
1 worker in 1979	109	210	114	100	157	200
2 workers in 1979	422	458	413	485	609	903
3 or more workers in 1979	546	542	380	605	809	1 106
Unpaid family workers	166	184	124	309	262	395

Table 168. **Income and Poverty Status in 1979 for Places of 2,500 to 10,000: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Places	Dover Base Housing (CDP)	Edgemoor (CDP)	Elsmere town	Highland Acres (CDP)	Laurel town	Middletown town	Milford city
INCOME IN 1979							
Households	1 206	2 987	2 427	968	1 090	985	2 037
Less than \$5,000	19	416	278	51	245	113	394
\$5,000 to \$7,499	56	176	178	52	131	92	200
\$7,500 to \$9,999	303	252	166	54	119	72	231
\$10,000 to \$14,999	429	481	420	81	188	174	371
\$15,000 to \$19,999	232	449	416	95	159	200	289
\$20,000 to \$24,999	74	407	386	96	97	153	168
\$25,000 to \$34,999	87	478	394	279	95	106	250
\$35,000 to \$49,999	-	234	141	172	38	50	94
\$50,000 or more	6	94	48	88	18	25	40
Median	\$12 123	\$16 712	\$16 695	\$26 403	\$11 302	\$15 979	\$12 007
Mean	\$13 897	\$19 190	\$18 178	\$29 257	\$14 293	\$17 985	\$15 510
Families	1 183	2 075	1 819	847	768	757	1 408
Median income	\$12 088	\$19 579	\$19 356	\$28 163	\$14 406	\$17 462	\$16 432
Mean income	\$13 770	\$21 601	\$20 581	\$31 845	\$17 113	\$19 825	\$19 010
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	121	1 127	707	152	390	288	716
Median income	\$8 071	\$9 885	\$7 598	\$7 688	\$4 303	\$7 313	\$5 722
Mean income	\$11 726	\$10 977	\$9 530	\$8 884	\$6 155	\$9 402	\$6 804
Per capita income	\$3 933	\$7 681	\$6 818	\$9 493	\$5 087	\$6 199	\$6 078
MEDIAN INCOME IN 1979 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
Family type by presence of own children:							
Families	\$12 088	\$19 579	\$19 356	\$28 163	\$14 406	\$17 462	\$16 432
With own children under 18 years	\$11 875	\$14 484	\$18 340	\$27 969	\$13 722	\$17 892	\$16 223
With own children under 6 years	\$10 872	\$14 231	\$15 192	\$26 339	\$12 045	\$18 598	\$10 917
Without own children under 18 years	\$13 833	\$23 519	\$20 248	\$28 274	\$15 250	\$17 111	\$16 567
Married-couple families	\$12 346	\$22 942	\$20 285	\$29 489	\$17 047	\$19 573	\$18 054
With own children under 18 years	\$12 147	\$21 860	\$20 212	\$30 315	\$17 974	\$19 975	\$18 852
With own children under 6 years	\$11 006	\$19 595	\$16 506	\$27 500	\$15 114	\$19 053	\$13 500
Without own children under 18 years	\$13 833	\$24 444	\$20 338	\$28 780	\$16 167	\$18 839	\$17 460
Female householder, no husband present	\$5 750	\$7 062	\$15 000	\$6 250	\$7 589	\$8 885	\$6 711
With own children under 18 years	\$5 750	\$5 711	\$11 250	\$5 375	\$6 164	\$7 969	\$5 625
With own children under 6 years	\$8 750	\$5 988	\$4 464	\$6 000	\$4 792	\$10 357	\$6 042
Without own children under 18 years	-	\$20 208	\$20 476	\$9 250	\$12 361	\$12 813	\$7 500
Workers in family in 1979:							
No workers	\$2500-	\$11 036	\$8 947	\$14 231	\$6 563	\$7 813	\$7 582
1 worker	\$10 562	\$11 615	\$15 833	\$27 946	\$10 605	\$15 284	\$11 082
2 workers	\$12 934	\$25 098	\$23 065	\$28 598	\$16 595	\$18 673	\$20 275
3 or more workers	\$24 063	\$30 539	\$29 363	\$38 885	\$25 556	\$30 000	\$27 292
INCOME TYPE IN 1979							
Households	1 206	2 987	2 427	968	1 090	985	2 037
With earnings	1 193	2 386	1 926	869	776	843	1 480
Mean earnings	\$13 547	\$19 393	\$19 310	\$26 452	\$15 044	\$17 946	\$16 502
With Social Security income	25	730	712	130	405	306	712
Mean Social Security income	\$1 277	\$4 616	\$4 150	\$3 963	\$3 876	\$3 948	\$3 957
With public assistance income	23	280	135	52	189	100	170
Mean public assistance income	\$1 970	\$2 862	\$2 717	\$1 728	\$2 262	\$2 200	\$2 032
ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979							
Families	1 183	2 075	1 819	847	768	757	1 408
Householder worked in 1979	1 163	1 609	1 435	752	578	609	1 069
With related children under 18 years	1 049	1 069	946	528	440	457	686
With related children 5 to 17 years	704	511	744	483	376	358	511
Female householder, no husband present	17	551	248	58	196	145	194
Householder worked in 1979	17	394	144	32	138	95	91
With related children under 18 years	17	414	168	43	156	101	120
With related children under 6 years	10	180	49	22	76	23	49
Householder 65 years and over	-	330	228	65	152	114	286
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	49	1 127	707	152	390	288	716
Worked in 1979	35	743	380	114	184	196	333
65 years and over	-	333	283	12	188	95	381
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 407	7 383	6 477	2 986	3 841	2 941	5 220
Related children under 18 years	2 012	1 959	1 596	980	953	904	1 360
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 195	1 307	1 182	792	720	668	987
60 years and over	5	1 275	1 082	228	585	447	1 184
65 years and over	-	934	727	150	439	312	916
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL							
Families	68	294	120	41	140	76	208
Percent below poverty level	5.7	14.2	6.6	4.8	18.2	10.0	14.8
Householder worked in 1979	55	185	79	29	90	52	119
With related children under 18 years	62	252	93	30	118	66	146
With related children 5 to 17 years	42	197	69	22	110	61	106
Female householder, no husband present	12	226	46	29	80	43	90
Householder worked in 1979	12	138	23	17	51	29	33
With related children under 18 years	12	215	40	24	80	38	70
With related children under 6 years	5	105	30	13	49	11	22
Householder 65 years and over	-	11	20	-	19	15	23
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	-	203	147	35	162	86	219
Percent below poverty level	-	18.0	20.8	23.0	41.5	29.9	30.6
Worked in 1979	-	97	39	13	48	31	33
65 years and over	-	60	78	-	84	40	144
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	311	1 126	576	153	748	357	890
Percent below poverty level	7.1	15.3	8.9	5.1	24.6	12.1	17.0
Related children under 18 years	181	515	226	64	336	119	301
Related children 5 to 17 years	90	333	118	55	246	97	197
60 years and over	-	110	136	-	140	78	227
65 years and over	-	83	116	-	116	64	193
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL							
Families	174	350	184	58	196	97	251
Female householder, no husband present	12	259	56	34	103	54	100
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	-	283	201	43	207	109	294
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	795	1 447	840	224	992	446	1 126
Related children under 18 years	448	651	303	100	414	146	379
65 years and over	-	131	167	-	180	99	261

Table 168. Income and Poverty Status in 1979 for Places of 2,500 to 10,000: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Places	New Castle city	Seaford city	Smymra town	Stanton (CDP)	Talleyville (CDP)	Wilmington Manor (CDP)
INCOME IN 1979						
Households	1 681	1 949	1 415	1 877	2 239	3 156
Less than \$5,000	257	318	188	128	95	408
\$5,000 to \$7,499	94	238	122	76	42	153
\$7,500 to \$9,999	92	153	137	127	107	200
\$10,000 to \$14,999	276	300	252	236	216	518
\$15,000 to \$19,999	189	290	209	279	283	396
\$20,000 to \$24,999	233	231	213	326	253	481
\$25,000 to \$34,999	290	261	152	392	524	667
\$35,000 to \$49,999	178	96	119	238	438	244
\$50,000 or more	72	62	23	75	281	89
Median	\$17 780	\$14 361	\$15 174	\$21 237	\$27 375	\$18 781
Mean	\$20 968	\$17 256	\$17 444	\$22 715	\$29 786	\$20 330
Families	1 243	1 394	1 031	1 499	1 837	2 604
Median income	\$20 665	\$17 409	\$17 279	\$23 438	\$29 800	\$20 809
Mean income	\$23 344	\$20 231	\$19 894	\$25 154	\$32 991	\$21 742
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	562	625	503	469	947	710
Median income	\$9 222	\$6 345	\$6 609	\$8 712	\$3 852	\$7 813
Mean income	\$10 927	\$8 740	\$8 157	\$10 441	\$7 373	\$10 442
Per capita income	\$7 194	\$6 872	\$5 450	\$7 795	\$9 860	\$6 933
MEDIAN INCOME IN 1979 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
Family type by presence of own children:						
Families	\$20 665	\$17 409	\$17 279	\$23 438	\$29 800	\$20 809
With own children under 18 years	\$20 453	\$16 358	\$17 756	\$23 944	\$30 377	\$21 584
With own children under 6 years	\$19 427	\$12 240	\$14 500	\$21 420	\$28 125	\$19 632
Without own children under 18 years	\$20 921	\$18 696	\$16 864	\$22 931	\$29 125	\$19 263
Married-couple families	\$22 159	\$20 631	\$20 086	\$24 841	\$30 783	\$21 883
With own children under 18 years	\$21 685	\$21 286	\$20 590	\$26 346	\$31 817	\$22 434
With own children under 6 years	\$20 700	\$17 237	\$16 250	\$22 358	\$28 125	\$19 902
Without own children under 18 years	\$22 895	\$20 304	\$18 594	\$23 040	\$29 436	\$20 873
Female householder, no husband present	\$11 389	\$8 184	\$9 483	\$12 463	\$16 667	\$11 537
With own children under 18 years	\$10 917	\$7 966	\$6 645	\$10 551	\$10 536	\$9 630
With own children under 6 years	\$9 000	\$5 500	\$3 304	\$6 250	\$11 250	\$4 922
Without own children under 18 years	\$11 979	\$9 038	\$15 938	\$18 438	\$25 357	\$14 013
Workers in family in 1979:						
No workers	\$10 170	\$6 944	\$6 481	\$9 773	\$14 492	\$8 750
1 worker	\$16 106	\$13 182	\$13 844	\$19 583	\$26 675	\$17 339
2 workers	\$24 255	\$22 319	\$21 136	\$25 687	\$31 893	\$22 791
3 or more workers	\$31 749	\$29 559	\$28 611	\$35 943	\$40 394	\$30 340
INCOME TYPE IN 1979						
Households	1 681	1 949	1 415	1 877	2 239	3 156
With earnings	1 375	1 547	1 153	1 997	2 156	2 756
Mean earnings	\$20 625	\$17 637	\$17 717	\$22 320	\$29 256	\$19 513
With Social Security income	505	559	415	392	403	754
Mean Social Security income	\$4 308	\$4 183	\$3 741	\$5 066	\$4 797	\$4 280
With public assistance income	53	188	167	37	72	192
Mean public assistance income	\$1 138	\$1 942	\$1 533	\$1 857	\$2 319	\$2 157
ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979						
Families	1 243	1 394	1 031	1 499	1 837	2 604
Householder worked in 1979	1 040	1 079	845	1 318	1 593	2 250
With related children under 18 years	625	707	580	795	1 000	1 474
With related children 5 to 17 years	440	568	512	649	854	1 187
Female householder, no husband present	134	255	144	169	126	349
Householder worked in 1979	86	167	109	135	106	259
With related children under 18 years	58	182	99	115	66	203
With related children under 6 years	38	71	55	38	6	57
Householder 65 years and over	182	235	159	115	197	242
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	562	625	503	469	498	710
Worked in 1979	299	380	325	311	383	433
65 years and over	222	224	189	138	126	179
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 892	4 846	4 007	5 486	6 431	9 219
Related children under 18 years	1 321	1 282	1 163	1 419	1 721	2 622
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 032	936	877	1 116	1 391	1 968
60 years and over	861	974	644	729	851	1 197
65 years and over	556	662	492	451	547	677
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL						
Families	137	172	101	49	29	296
Percent below poverty level	11.0	12.3	9.8	3.3	1.6	11.4
Householder worked in 1979	110	84	53	41	23	216
With related children under 18 years	80	152	65	41	22	224
With related children 5 to 17 years	58	120	58	34	22	192
Female householder, no husband present	31	77	40	36	5	50
Householder worked in 1979	25	25	23	28	5	28
With related children under 18 years	13	64	40	36	5	50
With related children under 6 years	13	29	37	20	—	21
Householder 65 years and over	16	21	21	—	7	12
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	117	168	122	88	72	192
Percent below poverty level	20.8	26.9	24.3	18.8	14.5	27.0
Worked in 1979	39	54	27	35	37	86
65 years and over	52	87	70	31	17	30
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	622	793	542	219	174	1 289
Percent below poverty level	12.7	16.4	13.5	4.0	2.7	14.0
Related children under 18 years	202	336	198	67	44	487
Related children 5 to 17 years	180	220	140	46	33	392
60 years and over	158	146	122	43	37	134
65 years and over	107	115	97	31	31	53
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL						
Families	166	253	135	75	36	349
Female householder, no husband present	44	115	52	41	5	70
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	147	238	174	118	78	269
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	720	1 106	711	344	203	1 513
Related children under 18 years	207	433	263	118	54	537
65 years and over	153	195	136	61	31	91

Table 169. Social and Labor Force Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Places of 2,500 to 10,000: 1980

		Dover Base Housing (CDP)		Edgemoor (CDP)		Laurel town		Middletown town	
Places [400 or More of the Specified Racial or Spanish Origin Group]		Race		Race		Race		Race	
		White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
RESIDENCE IN 1975									
Persons 5 years and over		2 721	783	5 211	1 467	1 946	888	1 925	...
Same house		215	161	3 446	125	1 091	413	886	...
Different house in United States		2 156	551	1 749	1 342	855	462	1 027	...
Same county		773	189	1 291	1 127	539	364	744	...
Different county		1 383	362	458	215	316	98	283	...
Same State		51	—	20	—	70	2	131	...
Different State		1 332	362	438	215	246	96	152	...
Abroad		350	71	16	—	—	13	12	...
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED									
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school		1 130	313	1 110	498	494	339	510	...
Nursery school		96	12	86	44	8	20	24	...
Kindergarten and elementary (1 to 8 years)		722	197	613	380	298	205	317	...
High school (1 to 4 years)		158	87	265	61	135	85	127	...
College		174	17	146	13	53	29	42	...
Persons 25 years old and over		1 398	364	3 652	687	1 258	422	1 220	...
Elementary (0 to 8 years)		25	—	310	63	314	139	156	...
High school: 1 to 3 years		80	28	601	173	252	137	329	...
4 years		694	212	1 299	310	422	85	501	...
College: 1 to 3 years		394	88	685	89	145	39	151	...
4 or more years		205	36	757	52	125	22	83	...
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS									
Persons 16 years and over		1 954	489	4 499	1 057	1 587	601	1 589	...
Labor force		1 460	372	2 853	803	894	373	991	...
Employed		425	115	2 695	652	839	299	906	...
Unemployed		41	14	136	145	53	72	72	...
Not in labor force		494	117	1 646	254	693	228	598	...
Female, 16 years and over		894	223	2 430	636	868	337	834	...
Labor force		437	114	1 285	442	374	174	369	...
Employed		362	91	1 243	330	353	138	339	...
Unemployed		41	14	42	112	19	36	30	...
Not in labor force		457	109	1 145	194	494	163	465	...
Employed persons 16 years and over		425	115	2 695	652	839	299	906	...
Managerial and professional specialty occupations		39	—	648	111	180	32	130	...
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations		6	—	280	66	74	5	42	...
Professional specialty occupations		33	—	368	45	106	27	88	...
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations		200	68	1 085	185	223	15	284	...
Technicians and related support occupations		17	—	143	11	29	3	72	...
Sales occupations		71	34	291	42	83	—	55	...
Administrative support occupations, including clerical		112	34	651	132	111	12	157	...
Service occupations		121	23	225	127	119	69	112	...
Private household occupations		—	—	7	8	9	15	—	...
Protective service occupations		—	—	62	12	6	2	25	...
Service occupations, except protective and household		121	23	156	107	104	52	87	...
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations		8	—	21	15	4	13	33	...
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations		17	—	358	34	146	36	161	...
Operators, fabricators, and laborers		40	24	358	180	167	134	186	...
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors		22	6	121	52	82	53	89	...
Transportation and material moving occupations		—	—	86	42	40	21	56	...
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers		18	18	151	86	45	60	41	...
Employed females 16 years and over		362	91	1 243	330	353	138	339	...
Managerial and professional specialty occupations		32	—	299	66	70	20	57	...
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations		6	—	95	26	21	1	13	...
Professional specialty occupations		26	—	204	40	49	19	44	...
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations		200	68	718	152	148	14	175	...
Technicians and related support occupations		17	—	64	11	19	2	23	...
Sales occupations		71	34	163	29	48	—	19	...
Administrative support occupations, including clerical		112	34	491	112	81	12	133	...
Service occupations		90	8	127	79	70	49	75	...
Private household occupations		—	—	7	8	9	15	—	...
Protective service occupations		—	—	7	6	—	—	—	...
Service occupations, except protective and household		90	8	113	65	61	34	75	...
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations		8	—	—	6	4	2	5	...
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations		5	—	8	—	11	8	—	...
Operators, fabricators, and laborers		27	15	91	27	50	45	27	...
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors		22	6	39	11	39	30	6	...
Transportation and material moving occupations		—	—	16	—	3	—	5	...
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers		5	9	36	16	8	15	16	...
Employed persons 16 years and over		425	115	2 695	652	839	299	906	...
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries		8	—	6	—	12	11	53	...
Mining		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Construction		6	—	118	31	94	14	70	...
Manufacturing		33	29	684	189	163	105	229	...
Durable goods		—	6	219	71	46	12	71	...
Transportation		5	—	159	43	17	5	23	...
Communications and other public utilities		11	7	100	41	29	6	39	...
Wholesale trade		7	—	87	13	76	36	79	...
Retail trade		185	54	508	74	177	19	130	...
Finance, insurance, and real estate		14	6	201	22	32	—	28	...
Business and repair services		8	—	163	27	22	—	69	...
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services		13	—	86	52	39	22	25	...
Professional and related services		74	6	489	134	160	74	108	...
Health services		32	6	189	84	55	29	37	...
Educational services		12	—	171	24	74	36	54	...
Public administration		61	13	94	26	18	7	53	...
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979									
Families		935	220	1 577	483	560	...	595	162
No workers		7	—	203	76	109	...	61	10
1 worker		385	44	458	244	148	...	239	53
2 workers		511	162	663	156	217	...	213	63
3 or more workers		32	14	253	7	86	...	82	36

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 169. Social and Labor Force Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Places of 2,500 to 10,000: 1980—
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[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]								
Places [400 or More of the Specified Racial or Spanish Origin Group]	Milford city		New Castle city		Seaford city		Smyrna town	
	Race		Race		Race		Race	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
RESIDENCE IN 1975								
Persons 5 years and over	4 009	843	4 096	439	4 181	762	3 326	1 200
Same house	2 240	548	2 899	225	2 531	531	1 762	763
Different house in United States	1 722	295	1 146	214	1 640	231	1 550	437
Same county	762	137	663	200	950	157	840	148
Different county	960	158	483	14	690	74	710	289
Same State	475	61	—	—	172	—	389	229
Different State	485	97	483	14	518	74	321	60
Abroad	47	—	51	—	10	—	14	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED								
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	867	288	1 020	224	923	274	850	257
Nursery school	25	6	48	8	31	—	51	4
Kindergarten and elementary (1 to 8 years)	472	152	553	139	415	172	471	155
High school (1 to 4 years)	264	95	296	63	271	67	210	73
College	106	35	123	14	206	35	118	25
Persons 25 years old and over	2 866	466	2 668	340	2 837	514	2 336	650
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	597	163	405	49	363	186	681	296
High school: 1 to 3 years	509	133	378	89	479	146	345	190
4 years	874	95	1 112	153	968	102	862	120
College: 1 to 3 years	473	27	316	32	536	21	272	30
4 or more years	413	48	457	17	491	59	176	14
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS								
Persons 16 years and over	3 492	658	3 326	418	3 438	686	2 836	828
Labor force	2 035	350	2 040	269	1 894	349	1 431	374
Employed	1 932	312	1 973	250	1 805	315	1 370	327
Unemployed	84	38	54	19	89	34	46	47
Not in labor force	1 457	308	1 286	149	1 544	337	1 405	454
Female, 16 years and over	1 943	379	1 814	232	1 945	415	1 606	472
Labor force	852	196	908	151	791	191	585	216
Employed	811	175	881	145	753	164	557	207
Unemployed	41	21	27	6	38	27	28	9
Not in labor force	1 091	183	906	81	1 154	224	1 021	256
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 932	312	1 973	250	1 805	315	1 370	327
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	540	54	511	24	524	41	294	30
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	251	7	192	6	164	6	177	6
Professional specialty occupations	289	47	319	18	360	35	117	24
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	576	56	583	75	620	39	434	81
Technicians and related support occupations	74	—	66	10	56	—	41	—
Sales occupations	186	24	164	10	275	13	201	10
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	316	32	353	55	289	26	192	71
Service occupations	228	63	255	98	179	59	155	136
Private household occupations	18	9	—	8	—	—	—	4
Protective service occupations	29	2	18	24	14	—	23	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	181	52	237	66	165	59	132	132
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	37	6	31	—	11	—	21	3
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	233	27	283	5	211	35	207	8
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	318	106	310	48	260	141	259	69
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	108	52	119	26	105	80	144	39
Transportation and material moving occupations	120	14	116	10	66	30	83	10
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	90	40	75	12	89	31	32	20
Employed females 16 years and over	811	175	881	145	753	164	557	207
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	202	39	258	13	196	33	114	21
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	50	5	59	6	30	6	50	—
Professional specialty occupations	152	34	199	7	166	27	64	21
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	337	36	345	63	372	15	275	47
Technicians and related support occupations	43	—	21	9	31	—	24	—
Sales occupations	63	14	69	10	147	7	81	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	231	22	255	44	194	8	170	47
Service occupations	161	43	177	64	125	50	103	106
Private household occupations	18	9	—	8	—	—	—	4
Protective service occupations	2	—	6	—	—	—	10	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	141	34	171	56	125	50	93	102
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	17	12	28	—	6	18	6	5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	78	45	73	5	54	48	59	28
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	46	26	38	—	36	42	40	17
Transportation and material moving occupations	9	—	24	—	—	—	4	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	23	19	11	5	18	6	15	11
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 932	312	1 973	250	1 805	315	1 370	327
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	47	12	7	—	22	—	29	—
Mining	7	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Construction	106	8	146	8	79	9	107	11
Manufacturing	391	106	379	59	445	138	275	80
Durable goods	184	28	169	34	69	15	95	3
Transportation	60	12	148	27	67	18	33	3
Communications and other public utilities	33	—	55	—	33	6	14	10
Wholesale trade	130	10	137	6	130	11	63	—
Retail trade	417	44	330	27	387	34	317	34
Finance, insurance, and real estate	59	10	47	14	96	—	75	3
Business and repair services	50	2	53	7	31	16	29	8
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	76	20	67	13	57	9	34	9
Professional and related services	422	75	455	76	397	51	240	132
Health services	182	16	170	56	130	38	81	112
Educational services	133	45	239	13	187	8	100	17
Public administration	134	13	149	13	61	23	144	37
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979								
Families	1 172	212	1 078	153	1 129	265	828	188
No workers	167	35	109	—	136	74	87	27
1 worker	364	92	373	49	352	106	343	66
2 workers	506	51	456	84	490	52	308	61
3 or more workers	135	34	140	20	151	33	90	34

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 170. **Income and Poverty Status in 1979 by Race and Spanish Origin for Places of 2,500 to 10,000: 1980**

		[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]							
		Dover Base Housing (CDP)		Edgemoor (CDP)		Laurel town		Middletown town	
		Race		Race		Race		Race	
Places [400 or More of the Specified Racial or Spanish Origin Group]		White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
INCOME IN 1979									
Households		952	226	2 336	631	821	263	793	192
Less than \$5,000		13	—	235	181	182	...	87	26
\$5,000 to \$7,499		36	20	99	77	95	...	74	18
\$7,500 to \$9,999		263	40	174	63	81	...	45	27
\$10,000 to \$14,999		347	71	367	114	147	...	158	16
\$15,000 to \$19,999		179	42	371	78	113	...	163	37
\$20,000 to \$24,999		41	33	344	63	69	...	130	23
\$25,000 to \$34,999		73	14	449	29	88	...	74	32
\$35,000 to \$49,999		—	—	209	20	30	...	46	4
\$50,000 or more		—	6	88	6	16	...	16	9
Median		\$12 020	\$12 750	\$18 929	\$9 782	\$11 750	...	\$16 028	\$15 833
Mean		\$13 492	\$15 832	\$21 008	\$12 555	\$14 989	...	\$17 930	\$18 212
Families		935	220	1 577	483	560	...	595	162
Median income		\$11 941	\$13 125	\$22 236	\$6 590	\$15 266	...	\$17 757	\$16 696
Mean income		\$13 346	\$15 791	\$24 859	\$11 360	\$18 501	...	\$19 675	\$20 378
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over		85	28	844	270	297	86	238	...
Median income		\$10 643	\$8 000	\$11 106	\$8 000	\$4 519	\$3 944	\$7 781	...
Mean income		\$13 267	\$8 466	\$11 696	\$8 129	\$6 518	\$5 194	\$10 448	...
Per capita income		\$3 937	\$4 054	\$8 750	\$4 482	\$5 913	\$3 342	\$6 675	...
MEDIAN INCOME IN 1979 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
Family type by presence of own children:									
Families		\$11 941	\$13 125	\$22 236	\$6 590	\$15 266	...	\$17 757	\$16 696
With own children under 18 years		\$11 599	\$13 500	\$20 269	\$5 906	\$15 238	...	\$17 383	\$20 547
With own children under 6 years		\$10 723	\$11 372	\$18 393	\$6 324	\$13 750	...	\$18 258	\$21 250
Without own children under 18 years		\$14 333	\$11 750	\$25 362	\$10 909	\$15 288	...	\$18 304	\$15 398
Married-couple families		\$12 189	\$14 000	\$24 074	\$16 333	\$17 381	...	\$19 332	\$20 938
With own children under 18 years		\$11 851	\$14 375	\$21 594	\$23 646	\$18 424	...	\$18 972	\$23 500
With own children under 6 years		\$10 862	\$11 629	\$18 973	\$22 292	\$16 000	...	\$18 258	\$23 250
Without own children under 18 years		\$14 333	\$11 750	\$25 874	\$11 250	\$16 250	...	\$19 911	\$15 833
Female householder, no husband present		\$5 750	—	\$13 618	\$4 722	\$7 440	...	\$8 812	\$8 971
With own children under 18 years		\$5 750	—	\$9 853	\$4 707	\$6 250	...	\$6 827	\$8 897
With own children under 6 years		\$8 750	—	\$11 023	\$5 403	\$4 375	...	—	\$10 357
Without own children under 18 years		—	—	\$20 708	\$6 250	\$11 250	...	\$12 833	\$12 750
Workers in family in 1979:									
No workers		\$2500—	—	\$13 594	\$3 909	\$7 216	...	\$7 917	\$6 250
1 worker		\$10 386	\$11 316	\$16 341	\$5 559	\$11 667	...	\$16 213	\$9 926
2 workers		\$12 790	\$13 846	\$26 231	\$18 269	\$17 545	...	\$18 138	\$21 641
3 or more workers		\$19 167	\$28 750	\$30 823	\$23 750	\$29 500	...	\$35 762	\$27 750
INCOME TYPE IN 1979									
Households		952	226	2 336	631	821	263	793	192
With earnings		945	226	1 809	557	558	...	682	161
Mean earnings		\$13 160	\$15 118	\$21 495	\$12 684	\$16 293	...	\$17 983	\$17 788
With Social Security income		25	—	702	28	320	...	232	74
Mean Social Security income		\$1 277	—	\$4 607	\$4 836	\$3 981	...	\$4 052	\$3 620
With public assistance income		23	—	108	172	111	...	62	38
Mean public assistance income		\$1 970	—	\$3 031	\$2 756	\$1 997	...	\$2 249	\$2 121
ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979									
Families		935	220	1 577	483	560	...	595	162
Householder worked in 1979		921	220	1 232	362	418	...	470	139
With related children under 18 years		831	196	686	375	273	...	332	125
With related children 5 to 17 years		518	164	536	273	245	...	250	108
Female householder, no husband present		17	—	275	276	95	...	107	38
Householder worked in 1979		17	—	198	196	63	...	61	34
With related children under 18 years		17	—	150	264	69	...	68	33
With related children under 6 years		10	—	44	136	25	...	—	23
Householder 65 years and over		—	—	318	12	119	33	97	...
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined		35	14	844	270	297	86	238	...
Worked in 1979		29	6	488	242	125	56	171	...
65 years and over		—	—	326	7	154	30	64	...
Persons for whom poverty status is determined		3 373	877	5 545	1 734	2 077	942	2 116	...
Related children under 18 years		1 532	428	1 214	698	570	374	611	...
Related children 5 to 17 years		869	289	866	404	443	268	430	...
60 years and over		—	—	1 239	36	467	114	331	...
65 years and over		—	—	909	25	358	77	229	...
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL									
Families		62	—	57	229	76	...	55	21
Percent below poverty level		6.6	—	3.6	47.4	13.6	...	9.2	13.0
Householder worked in 1979		55	—	28	149	49	...	40	12
With related children under 18 years		62	—	39	205	56	...	45	21
With related children 5 to 17 years		42	—	39	150	56	...	40	21
Female householder, no husband present		12	—	28	198	35	...	32	11
Householder worked in 1979		12	—	13	125	21	...	22	7
With related children under 18 years		12	—	23	192	35	...	27	11
With related children under 6 years		5	—	—	105	18	...	—	11
Householder 65 years and over		—	—	11	—	12	7	10	...
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined		—	—	135	68	118	38	61	...
Percent below poverty level		—	—	16.0	25.2	39.7	44.2	25.6	...
Worked in 1979		—	—	50	47	31	15	19	...
65 years and over		—	—	60	—	61	19	23	...
Persons for whom poverty status is determined		305	—	331	744	399	332	223	...
Percent below poverty level		9.0	—	6.0	42.9	19.2	35.2	10.5	...
Related children under 18 years		181	—	78	400	153	176	76	...
Related children 5 to 17 years		90	—	78	218	121	118	62	...
60 years and over		—	—	104	6	98	38	47	...
65 years and over		—	—	83	—	80	32	33	...
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL									
Families		144	24	82	260	112	...	71	26
Female householder, no husband present		12	—	30	229	47	...	43	11
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined		—	—	200	83	133	48	76	...
Persons for whom poverty status is determined		668	121	560	836	559	416	285	...
Related children under 18 years		373	75	176	438	199	208	94	...
65 years and over		—	—	124	7	133	43	60	...

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 170. Income and Poverty Status in 1979 by Race and Spanish Origin for Places of 2,500 to 10,000: 1980—
Con.

Places
[400 or More of the Specified Racial
or Spanish Origin Group]

INCOME IN 1979	
Households	
Less than \$5,000	297
\$5,000 to \$7,499	155
\$7,500 to \$9,999	187
\$10,000 to \$14,999	311
\$15,000 to \$19,999	264
\$20,000 to \$24,999	147
\$25,000 to \$34,999	225
\$35,000 to \$49,999	82
\$50,000 or more	33
Median	\$12 759
Mean	\$15 930
Families	
Median income	\$17 410
Mean income	\$19 658
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	
Median income	\$6 400
Mean income	\$7 095
Per capita income	\$6 390
MEDIAN INCOME IN 1979 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
Family type by presence of own children:	
Families	\$17 410
With own children under 18 years	\$17 908
With own children under 6 years	\$12 042
Without own children under 18 years	\$17 077
Married-couple families	\$18 172
With own children under 18 years	\$18 807
With own children under 6 years	\$13 456
Without own children under 18 years	\$17 722
Female householder, no husband present	\$7 656
With own children under 18 years	\$9 531
With own children under 6 years	\$8 750
Without own children under 18 years	\$6 667
Workers in family in 1979:	
No workers	\$8 429
1 worker	\$12 055
2 workers	\$20 598
3 or more workers	\$27 422
INCOME TYPE IN 1979	
Households	
With earnings	1 232
Mean earnings	\$16 843
With Social Security income	609
Mean Social Security income	\$4 051
With public assistance income	90
Mean public assistance income	\$1 662
ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979	
Families	
Householder worked in 1979	905
With related children under 18 years	525
With related children 5 to 17 years	388
Female householder, no husband present	93
Householder worked in 1979	30
With related children under 18 years	39
With related children under 6 years	14
Householder 65 years and over	247
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	576
Worked in 1979	252
65 years and over	341
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 251
Related children under 18 years	1 037
Related children 5 to 17 years	751
60 years and over	1 031
65 years and over	799
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	
Families	
Percent below poverty level	13.4
Householder worked in 1979	7.9
With related children under 18 years	8.0
With related children 5 to 17 years	4.7
Female householder, no husband present	29
Householder worked in 1979	2
With related children under 18 years	13
With related children under 6 years	2
Householder 65 years and over	18
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	157
Percent below poverty level	27.3
Worked in 1979	22
65 years and over	120
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	539
Percent below poverty level	12.7
Related children under 18 years	13.6
Related children 5 to 17 years	6.9
60 years and over	189
65 years and over	162
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL	
Families	
Female householder, no husband present	29
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	219
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	683
Related children under 18 years	179
65 years and over	215

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Milford city		New Castle city		Seaford city		Smyrna town	
Race		Race		Race		Race	
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1 701	308	1 486	179	1 559	390	1 118	275
297	95	237	20	157	161	145	36
155	43	87	7	159	79	61	57
187	36	82	10	87	66	107	26
311	57	216	56	271	29	214	38
264	19	181	8	280	10	176	33
147	21	212	21	215	16	152	61
225	25	247	37	232	29	135	17
82	12	162	16	96	—	105	7
33	—	62	4	62	—	23	—
\$12 759	\$8 611	\$18 026	\$14 635	\$16 713	\$6 076	\$15 762	\$12 562
\$15 930	\$11 643	\$20 977	\$19 203	\$19 514	\$8 228	\$18 389	\$13 786
1 172	212	1 078	153	1 129	265	828	188
\$17 410	\$9 500	\$21 004	\$15 156	\$20 036	\$7 083	\$18 091	\$14 167
\$19 658	\$13 480	\$23 653	\$19 185	\$22 831	\$9 152	\$21 135	\$14 365
576	136	519	39	473	152	353	134
\$6 400	\$4 300	\$8 781	\$13 058	\$7 641	\$2 846	\$6 568	\$8 200
\$7 095	\$5 547	\$10 786	\$12 532	\$9 866	\$5 237	\$8 539	\$7 632
\$6 390	\$4 074	\$7 397	\$5 619	\$7 774	\$3 191	\$5 990	\$3 576
Family type by presence of own children:		Family type by presence of own children:		Family type by presence of own children:		Family type by presence of own children:	
Families	\$17 410	\$9 500	\$21 004	\$15 156	\$20 036	\$7 083	\$18 091
With own children under 18 years	\$17 908	\$7 875	\$20 960	\$14 643	\$19 955	\$6 442	\$18 237
With own children under 6 years	\$12 042	\$6 250	\$19 632	\$17 857	\$16 027	\$4 324	\$15 757
Without own children under 18 years	\$17 077	\$12 308	\$21 061	\$16 563	\$20 071	\$8 182	\$17 734
Married-couple families	\$18 172	\$15 833	\$22 105	\$18 750	\$21 512	\$8 370	\$19 818
With own children under 18 years	\$18 807	\$18 750	\$21 594	\$15 313	\$22 179	\$7 969	\$19 904
With own children under 6 years	\$13 456	\$14 375	\$20 375	\$30 468	\$17 303	\$7 361	\$16 480
Without own children under 18 years	\$17 722	\$13 958	\$22 978	\$22 188	\$21 179	\$8 583	\$19 609
Female householder, no husband present	\$7 656	\$5 703	\$10 562	\$13 229	\$9 861	\$6 731	\$10 938
With own children under 18 years	\$9 531	\$4 491	\$6 458	\$12 857	\$9 524	\$6 563	\$7 625
With own children under 6 years	\$8 750	\$5 208	\$2500—	\$14 107	\$7 500	\$3 889	\$3 036
Without own children under 18 years	\$6 667	\$11 071	\$11 458	\$13 750	\$12 868	\$7 292	\$15 417
Workers in family in 1979:		Workers in family in 1979:		Workers in family in 1979:		Workers in family in 1979:	
No workers	\$8 429	\$3 173	\$10 170	—	\$12 717	\$4 185	\$8 542
1 worker	\$12 055	\$7 037	\$16 536	\$13 646	\$15 170	\$7 039	\$15 237
2 workers	\$20 598	\$16 250	\$24 477	\$18 750	\$23 010	\$9 219	\$21 218
3 or more workers	\$27 422	\$24 500	\$33 009	\$24 375	\$30 326	\$23 281	\$31 520
INCOME TYPE IN 1979		INCOME TYPE IN 1979		INCOME TYPE IN 1979		INCOME TYPE IN 1979	
Households		Households		Households		Households	
With earnings	1 232	227	1 192	167	1 290	257	917
Mean earnings	\$16 843	\$12 563	\$20 737	\$18 248	\$19 345	\$9 066	\$18 670
With Social Security income	609	96	452	53	410	149	323
Mean Social Security income	\$4 051	\$3 197	\$4 422	\$3 336	\$4 604	\$3 025	\$3 625
With public assistance income	90	80	33	20	90	98	94
Mean public assistance income	\$1 662	\$2 448	\$607	\$2 013	\$2 109	\$1 789	\$1 260
ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979		ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979		ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979		ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979	
Families		Families		Families		Families	
Householder worked in 1979	905	145	896	132	917	162	696
With related children under 18 years	525	145	511	102	518	189	441
With related children 5 to 17 years	388	109	337	97	398	170	387
Female householder, no husband present	93	99	103	31	129	126	91
Householder worked in 1979	30	59	55	31	81	86	60
With related children under 18 years	39	79	32	26	83	99	57
With related children under 6 years	14	35	19	19	39	32	22
Householder 65 years and over	247	34	164	18	186	49	127
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	576	136	519	39	473	152	353
Worked in 1979	252	79	268	27	306	74	233
65 years and over	341	40	210	12	178	46	140
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 251	899	4 233	599	3 843	985	3 095
Related children under 18 years	1 037	300	1 082	218	915	355	890
Related children 5 to 17 years	751	223	825	76	668	256	673
60 years and over	1 031	140	785	191	782	192	505
65 years and over	799	112	508	48	535	127	384
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	
Families		Families		Families		Families	
Percent below poverty level	13.4	6.9	11.7	2.0	5.7	11.5	5.5
Householder worked in 1979	7.9	32.5	10.9	13.1	5.0	43.4	6.6
With related children under 18 years	8.0	35	9.0	20	31	53	19
With related children 5 to 17 years	4.7	61	6.0	20	45	107	32
Female householder, no husband present	29	54	38	20	32	88	32
Householder worked in 1979	2	59	31	—	24	53	22
With related children under 18 years	13	29	25	—	5	20	9
With related children under 6 years	2	55	13	—	19	45	22
Householder 65 years and over	18	20	13	—	5	24	22
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	157	60	111	6	84	84	76
Percent below poverty level	27.3	44.1	21.4	15.4	17.8	55.3	21.5
Worked in 1979	22	11	39	—	31	23	23
65 years and over	120	24	46	6	58	29	47
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	539	327	499	123	310	483	279
Percent below poverty level	12.7	36.4	11.8	20.5	8.1	49.0	9.0
Related children under 18 years	13.6	154	125	77	114	222	104
Related children 5 to 17 years	6.9	123	103	77	73	147	79
60 years and over	189	36	152	6	86	60	94
65 years and over	162	31	101	6	86	29	69
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL		INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL		INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL		INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL	
Families		Families		Families		Families	
Female householder, no husband present	29	69	37	7	39	76	28
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	219	73	135	12	130	108	128
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	683	419	566	154	519	581	433
Related children under 18 years	179	189	125	82	168	265	160
65 years and over	215	46	141	12	149	46	108

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 171. General Characteristics for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties			
	Kent	New Castle	Sussex
AGE			
Total persons	98 219	398 115	98 004
Under 5 years	7 923	26 505	6 591
5 to 9 years	8 078	27 197	6 660
10 to 14 years	8 830	32 555	8 203
15 to 19 years	10 123	40 668	8 813
20 to 24 years	10 405	39 912	7 718
25 to 29 years	8 430	33 276	7 423
30 to 34 years	7 789	31 277	7 034
35 to 39 years	6 783	25 227	5 738
40 to 44 years	5 025	20 966	4 750
45 to 49 years	4 991	21 251	4 868
50 to 54 years	4 558	21 947	5 470
55 to 59 years	3 898	22 159	5 875
60 to 64 years	3 442	17 795	5 700
65 to 69 years	2 834	13 353	4 713
70 to 74 years	2 253	9 957	3 332
75 to 79 years	1 597	6 482	2 510
80 to 84 years	823	4 393	1 516
85 years and over	937	3 195	1 090
Median	27.5	29.8	32.6
Female			
Under 5 years	49 892	207 087	50 865
5 to 9 years	3 813	13 096	3 340
10 to 14 years	3 939	13 747	3 143
15 to 19 years	4 042	15 516	4 123
20 to 24 years	5 002	20 632	4 398
25 to 29 years	5 116	20 831	3 903
30 to 34 years	4 349	16 797	3 702
35 to 39 years	3 912	16 258	3 582
40 to 44 years	3 499	12 889	3 011
45 to 49 years	2 484	10 960	2 305
50 to 54 years	2 453	10 850	2 480
55 to 59 years	2 403	11 408	3 026
60 to 64 years	2 132	11 588	3 095
65 to 69 years	1 753	9 433	3 027
70 to 74 years	1 522	7 520	2 335
75 to 79 years	1 333	5 841	1 971
80 to 84 years	949	4 317	1 551
85 years and over	554	2 979	1 041
Median	637	2 425	832
	28.5	30.9	33.9
CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS 60 YEARS AND OVER			
Persons 60 to 64 years			
In families	3 442	17 795	5 700
Percent with income in 1979 below poverty level	2 730	14 973	4 759
Householder or spouse	10.4	4.0	6.6
Other relatives	2 627	14 082	4 538
Nonrelatives in households	103	891	221
Living alone	634	2 669	894
Percent with income in 1979 below poverty level	570	2 243	736
In group quarters	23.9	25.1	33.8
Inmate of institution	78	153	47
Home for the aged	78	123	47
Other	13	61	29
Persons 65 to 74 years			
In families	5 087	23 310	8 045
Percent with income in 1979 below poverty level	3 567	16 468	5 891
Householder or spouse	9.8	4.3	6.2
Other relatives	3 179	14 499	5 606
Nonrelatives in households	388	1 969	285
Living alone	1 354	6 388	2 007
Percent with income in 1979 below poverty level	1 173	5 704	1 872
In group quarters	32.1	21.4	32.8
Inmate of institution	166	454	147
Home for the aged	166	378	147
Other	28	278	122
Persons 75 years and over			
In families	3 357	14 070	5 116
Percent with income in 1979 below poverty level	1 651	7 422	2 724
Householder or spouse	11.3	5.1	7.6
Other relatives	1 197	4 620	2 107
Nonrelatives in households	454	2 802	617
Living alone	1 107	5 253	1 776
Percent with income in 1979 below poverty level	991	4 673	1 661
In group quarters	40.9	27.6	42.1
Inmate of institution	599	1 395	616
Home for the aged	599	1 348	616
Other	202	1 288	616
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD			
Households			
1 person	32 722	138 702	35 266
2 persons	6 200	29 401	7 468
3 persons	9 547	41 955	11 952
4 persons	6 499	25 637	6 379
5 persons	5 881	23 117	5 204
6 or more persons	2 705	11 711	2 537
	1 890	6 881	1 726

Table 172. Nativity and Language for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties	Kent	New Castle	Sussex
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP			
Total persons	98 219	398 115	98 004
Native	95 504	383 382	96 623
Foreign born	2 715	14 733	1 381
Naturalized citizen	1 794	9 300	1 024
Not a citizen	921	5 433	357
COUNTRY OF BIRTH			
Foreign born persons	2 715	14 733	1 381
Europe	1 291	7 763	680
Austria	17	161	8
Czechoslovakia	37	121	9
France	47	137	39
Germany	394	1 264	165
Greece	52	491	12
Hungary	18	109	18
Ireland	44	393	18
Italy	79	1 680	86
Netherlands	30	158	8
Poland	58	807	7
Portugal	47	13	21
Sweden	17	81	9
United Kingdom	351	1 568	174
England	278	828	94
Northern Ireland	14	31	12
Scotland	27	522	54
Wales	4	67	8
Yugoslavia	12	91	8
U.S.S.R.	14	708	32
Asia	699	2 673	306
China	22	329	38
India	41	619	71
Japan	116	206	41
Korea	117	198	45
Philippines	193	310	63
Vietnam	-	153	8
North and Central America	399	1 668	164
Canada	232	678	98
Mexico	15	51	15
West Indies	87	841	47
Cuba	10	268	27
Dominican Republic	-	23	-
Jamaica	43	383	13
South America	54	365	5
North Africa	44	95	2
Other Africa	15	203	16
All other countries	8	72	-
Country not reported	191	1 186	176
YEAR OF IMMIGRATION			
Foreign born persons	2 715	14 733	1 381
1975 to 1980	456	2 347	118
1970 to 1974	391	1 642	253
1965 to 1969	371	1 764	125
1960 to 1964	305	1 570	145
1950 to 1959	568	2 674	227
Before 1950	624	4 736	513
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Persons 5 years and over	90 296	371 610	91 413
Speak only English at home	85 415	348 373	89 151
Speak a language other than English at home	4 881	23 237	2 262
Speak English very well	3 285	15 445	1 504
Speak English well	1 147	5 046	525
Speak English not well or not at all	449	2 746	233
5 to 13 years	130	296	25
14 to 17 years	25	120	28
18 to 24 years	79	264	22
25 years and over	215	2 066	158
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME			
Persons 5 to 17 years	22 347	82 801	20 322
English only	21 065	78 988	19 860
Chinese	26	94	7
French	104	300	103
German	193	261	34
Greek	12	157	-
Italian	33	343	10
Philippine languages	41	8	28
Polish	13	113	-
Spanish	306	1 789	215
Other specified language	493	587	46
Unspecified language	61	161	19
Persons 18 years and over	67 949	288 809	71 091
English only	64 350	269 385	69 291
Chinese	81	564	34
French	342	1 223	254
German	509	1 667	206
Greek	76	803	20
Italian	198	3 467	116
Philippine languages	177	214	33
Polish	151	3 425	63
Spanish	956	4 023	575
Other specified language	1 020	3 595	454
Unspecified language	89	443	45

Table 173. Fertility and Family Composition for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties	Kent	New Castle	Sussex
FERTILITY			
Women 15 to 24 years	10 118	41 463	8 301
Children ever born	3 772	10 361	3 368
Per 1,000 women	373	250	406
Women ever married	3 287	8 665	2 676
Children ever born	2 700	6 868	2 379
Per 1,000 women	821	793	889
Women 25 to 34 years	8 261	33 055	7 284
Children ever born	13 936	45 661	11 993
Per 1,000 women	1 687	1 381	1 646
Women ever married	7 461	27 280	6 199
Children ever born	13 373	42 486	11 068
Per 1,000 women	1 792	1 557	1 785
Women 35 to 44 years	5 983	23 849	5 316
Children ever born	16 566	60 068	14 779
Per 1,000 women	2 769	2 519	2 780
Women ever married	5 659	22 340	5 111
Children ever born	16 237	58 667	14 468
Per 1,000 women	2 869	2 626	2 831
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
Total persons	98 219	398 115	98 004
In households	94 201	387 536	96 378
Family householder: Male	21 038	84 095	22 938
Female	4 389	18 631	3 982
Nonfamily householder: Male	3 378	15 152	3 280
Female	3 917	20 824	5 066
Spouse	20 910	83 778	22 951
Child	34 545	134 234	31 431
Other relatives	3 517	17 388	4 658
Nonrelatives	2 507	13 434	2 072
Persons per household	2.88	2.79	2.73
Persons per family	3.32	3.29	3.19
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	25 427	102 726	26 920
With own children under 18 years	14 644	53 459	12 602
With own children under 6 years	6 379	21 485	4 849
Married-couple families	20 892	83 384	22 737
With own children under 18 years	11 750	42 614	10 373
With own children under 6 years	5 305	18 159	4 126
Female householder, no husband present	3 663	15 583	3 213
With own children under 18 years	2 456	9 283	1 813
With own children under 6 years	936	2 900	599
Subfamilies	557	2 495	850
With own children under 18 years	472	2 005	724
Married-couple subfamilies	195	861	238
With own children under 18 years	110	371	112
Mother-child subfamilies	337	1 528	576
Persons under 18 years	30 270	109 306	26 913
Percent living with two parents	76.1	74.8	74.3
MARITAL HISTORY			
Ever-married persons 15 to 54 years	39 812	148 175	35 907
Never widowed or divorced	29 422	112 405	26 771
Known to have been: Widowed	1 074	4 294	1 226
Divorced	9 468	32 024	8 031
Widowed and divorced	152	548	121
LABOR FORCE STATUS OF FAMILY MEMBERS			
Families	25 427	102 726	26 920
Householder: Employed or in Armed Forces	19 838	80 214	19 299
Unemployed	970	2 986	853
Not in labor force	4 619	19 526	6 768
Married-couple families	20 892	83 384	22 737
Husband employed or in Armed Forces	17 130	68 828	16 919
Wife employed or in Armed Forces	9 679	36 530	9 735
Wife unemployed	733	1 651	422
Wife not in labor force	6 718	30 647	6 762
Husband unemployed	760	2 025	619
Wife employed or in Armed Forces	387	1 073	332
Wife unemployed	22	132	67
Wife not in labor force	351	820	220
Husband not in labor force	3 002	12 531	5 199
Wife employed or in Armed Forces	665	2 953	858
Wife unemployed	27	134	76
Wife not in labor force	2 310	9 444	4 265
Female householder, no husband present	3 663	15 583	3 213
Employed or in Armed Forces	2 114	9 191	1 817
Unemployed	206	756	203
Not in labor force	1 343	5 636	1 193
TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS			
Persons in group quarters	4 018	10 579	1 626
Inmate of mental hospital	-	535	25
Inmate of home for the aged	248	1 744	779
Inmate of other institution	789	1 468	760
In military quarters	1 675	-	32
In college dormitory	1 291	6 325	-
Other, in group quarters	15	507	30

Table 174. Geographical Mobility and Commuting for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties	Kent	New Castle	Sussex
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH			
Total persons	98 219	398 115	98 004
Native	95 504	383 382	96 623
Born in State of residence	46 859	201 554	58 175
Born in different State	47 220	178 200	38 023
Northeast	19 559	100 732	12 180
North Central	5 404	16 321	2 219
South	19 744	56 103	22 879
West	2 513	5 044	745
Born abroad, at sea, etc.	1 425	3 628	425
Foreign born	2 715	14 733	1 381
RESIDENCE IN 1975			
Persons 5 years and over	90 382	372 365	91 831
Same house	45 251	215 493	55 601
Different house in United States	42 461	152 496	35 941
Same county	23 334	102 179	20 407
Different county	19 127	50 317	15 534
Same State	4 043	2 950	4 146
In Armed Forces in 1975	48	63	39
Attending college in 1975	341	341	322
Different State	15 084	47 367	11 388
In Armed Forces in 1975	1 234	846	212
Attending college in 1975	1 215	6 477	713
Northeast	5 732	27 363	3 427
North Central	1 518	4 479	669
South	6 205	13 489	6 745
West	1 629	2 036	547
Abroad	2 670	4 376	289
In Armed Forces in 1975	595	313	57
Attending college in 1975	19	428	-
SELECTED CLASSES OF MIGRANTS			
Persons 16 years and over:			
Different county in 1975	15 336	42 458	12 709
In Armed Forces in 1980	3 300	193	62
Inmate of institution in 1980	357	763	441
Attending college in 1980	1 839	9 526	601
Living with at least one parent	82	346	177
Not living with any parent	1 757	9 180	424
Different State in 1975	12 138	39 886	9 214
In Armed Forces in 1980	3 259	157	62
Inmate of institution in 1980	66	498	241
Attending college in 1980	1 555	8 878	434
Living with at least one parent	50	326	120
Not living with any parent	1 505	8 552	314
PLACE OF WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	43 186	178 465	41 242
Place of work reported	38 801	163 307	38 649
Worked in area of residence	33 433	145 960	31 589
Worked outside area of residence	5 368	17 347	7 060
Percent of those reporting place of work	13.8	10.6	18.3
Place of work not reported	4 385	15 158	2 593
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	42 822	178 045	41 136
Private vehicle	38 382	154 487	36 857
Drive alone: Car	24 921	104 731	21 949
Truck or van	4 878	11 598	5 901
Carpool: Car	7 432	35 314	6 994
Truck or van	1 151	2 844	2 013
Public transportation	319	9 981	355
Bus or streetcar	210	8 978	347
Subway or elevated train	17	7	4
Railroad	-	912	-
Taxicab	92	84	4
Bicycle	331	877	167
Motorcycle	133	516	43
Walked only	2 414	8 860	1 727
Other means	335	833	400
Worked at home	908	2 491	1 587
PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY			
Workers 16 years and over using private vehicles	38 382	154 487	36 857
Drive alone	29 799	116 329	27 850
In 2-person carpool	5 797	26 254	5 835
In 3-person carpool	1 609	6 892	1 562
In 4-person carpool	601	3 471	657
In 5-or-more-person carpool	576	1 541	953
Persons per private vehicle	1.15	1.16	1.17
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over who did not work at home	42 225	175 964	39 550
Less than 10 minutes	10 442	22 995	9 287
10 to 19 minutes	16 951	64 541	13 543
20 to 29 minutes	7 333	47 409	7 342
30 to 44 minutes	4 122	29 342	5 768
45 or more minutes	3 377	11 677	3 610
Mean	17.8	20.3	19.5
Workers traveling 45 or more minutes	60.9	58.9	60.2

Table 175. Educational Characteristics for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties	Kent	New Castle	Sussex
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	28 442	116 446	23 352
Nursery school.....	1 013	5 443	642
Public.....	419	1 437	230
Church-related	240	1 692	110
Other private	354	2 314	302
Kindergarten.....	1 524	5 322	1 194
Public.....	1 399	3 950	1 116
Church-related	50	953	43
Other private	75	419	35
Elementary (1 to 8 years)	13 745	49 321	12 462
Public.....	12 432	36 148	11 951
Church-related	1 182	10 932	455
Other private	131	2 241	56
High school (1 to 4 years)	7 101	29 539	6 648
Public.....	6 581	23 999	6 373
Church-related	450	4 291	234
Other private	70	1 249	41
College.....	5 059	26 821	2 406
Public.....	4 253	23 684	2 267
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	28 442	116 446	23 352
3 and 4 years old	940	4 713	531
5 and 6 years old	2 606	9 405	2 103
7 to 13 years old	11 580	42 193	10 632
14 and 15 years old	3 733	14 422	3 576
16 and 17 years old	3 308	14 420	3 094
18 and 19 years old	1 974	10 476	1 362
20 and 21 years old	1 269	7 370	444
22 to 24 years old	801	4 605	430
25 to 34 years old	1 308	5 692	754
35 years old and over	923	3 150	426
Percent enrolled in school—			
3 and 4 years old	30.8	47.2	20.9
5 and 6 years old	91.5	94.2	89.3
7 to 13 years old	98.7	99.3	98.9
14 and 15 years old	95.5	98.8	98.2
16 and 17 years old	85.6	91.7	86.7
18 and 19 years old	47.2	59.5	40.6
20 and 21 years old	27.4	44.0	14.6
22 to 24 years old	13.9	19.9	9.2
25 to 34 years old	8.1	8.8	5.2
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 to 19 years old	8 048	33 350	6 924
Armed Forces	551	58	14
Civilian, enrolled in school	5 228	24 878	4 456
Employed.....	1 654	7 793	1 471
Unemployed.....	314	1 119	185
Not in labor force	3 260	15 966	2 800
Civilian, not enrolled in school	2 269	8 414	2 454
High school graduate	1 104	5 170	1 367
Employed.....	704	3 787	923
Unemployed.....	151	598	168
Not in labor force	249	785	276
Not high school graduate	1 165	3 244	1 087
Employed.....	425	1 033	505
Unemployed.....	183	620	160
Not in labor force	557	1 591	422
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
Male, 25 years old and over	25 380	108 013	28 061
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	671	1 920	1 232
5 to 7 years	2 078	5 239	2 842
8 years	1 857	6 222	2 839
High school: 1 to 3 years	3 906	15 934	5 298
4 years	9 299	33 470	9 294
College: 1 to 3 years	3 740	16 702	3 203
4 years	1 887	13 556	1 746
5 or more years	1 942	14 970	1 607
Percent high school graduates	66.5	72.9	56.5
Female, 25 years old and over	27 980	123 265	31 958
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	537	2 197	894
5 to 7 years	2 026	5 304	2 358
8 years	2 260	7 360	3 222
High school: 1 to 3 years	5 136	19 689	7 042
4 years	11 419	49 444	11 872
College: 1 to 3 years	3 723	20 255	3 967
4 years	1 911	12 058	1 829
5 or more years	968	6 958	774
Percent high school graduates	64.4	72.0	57.7
Persons 25 years old and over	53 360	231 278	60 019
Percent: Less than 5 years of elementary school	2.3	1.8	3.5
High school graduates	65.4	72.4	57.1
4 or more years of college	12.6	20.6	9.9
Median years of school completed	12.4	12.6	12.2
Persons 18 to 24 years old	14 589	57 531	11 072
Percent: High school graduates	77.8	80.9	70.3
4 or more years of college	3.2	7.5	4.0
Male, 18 to 24 years old	7 481	27 361	5 476
Percent: High school graduates	77.1	77.8	64.9
4 or more years of college	2.3	8.1	3.6
Female, 18 to 24 years old	7 108	30 170	5 596
Percent: High school graduates	78.5	83.8	75.7
4 or more years of college	4.1	7.0	4.4

Table 176. Labor Force Characteristics for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties	Kent	New Castle	Sussex
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	71 813	304 540	74 661
Labor force	47 129	194 151	44 834
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.6	63.8	60.1
Armed Forces	5 029	494	154
Civilian labor force	42 100	193 657	44 680
Employed	38 744	182 132	41 933
Unemployed	3 356	11 525	2 747
Percent of civilian labor force	8.0	6.0	6.1
Not in labor force	24 684	110 389	29 827
Inmate of institution	1 016	3 545	1 526
Female, 16 years and over	36 989	161 128	39 324
Labor force	19 724	83 751	19 128
Percent of female, 16 years and over	53.3	52.0	48.6
Armed Forces	406	104	4
Civilian labor force	19 318	83 647	19 124
Employed	17 744	78 413	17 841
Unemployed	1 574	5 234	1 283
Percent of civilian labor force	8.1	6.3	6.7
Not in labor force	17 265	77 377	20 196
Inmate of institution	646	1 645	823
Male, 16 to 19 years	4 155	16 318	3 461
Employed	1 544	6 390	1 580
Unemployed	350	1 310	278
Not in labor force	1 797	8 601	1 589
Male, 20 to 24 years	5 289	19 081	3 815
Employed	2 651	13 567	3 016
Unemployed	294	1 562	320
Not in labor force	718	3 852	434
Male, 25 to 54 years	18 476	74 782	17 177
Employed	13 956	67 470	15 148
Unemployed	957	2 814	653
Not in labor force	1 065	4 230	1 297
Male, 55 to 64 years	3 455	18 933	5 453
Employed	2 211	13 888	3 361
Unemployed	133	457	171
Not in labor force	1 076	4 583	1 909
Male, 65 years and over	3 449	14 298	5 431
Employed	638	2 404	987
Unemployed	48	148	42
Not in labor force	2 763	11 746	4 402
Female, 16 to 19 years	3 893	17 032	3 463
Employed	1 239	6 223	1 319
Unemployed	298	1 027	235
Not in labor force	2 269	9 741	1 909
Female, 20 to 24 years	5 116	20 831	3 903
Employed	2 907	13 248	2 478
Unemployed	418	1 355	291
Not in labor force	1 621	6 210	1 134
Female, 25 to 54 years	19 100	79 162	18 106
Employed	11 719	48 690	11 404
Unemployed	778	2 441	620
Not in labor force	6 454	27 986	6 078
Female, 55 to 64 years	3 885	21 021	6 122
Employed	1 500	8 629	2 176
Unemployed	58	302	101
Not in labor force	2 327	12 090	3 845
Female, 65 years and over	4 995	23 082	7 730
Employed	379	1 623	464
Unemployed	22	109	36
Not in labor force	4 594	21 350	7 230
MARITAL STATUS AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Female, 16 years and over	36 989	161 128	39 324
With own children under 6 years	6 718	22 409	5 278
In labor force	3 425	10 535	2 817
With own children 6 to 17 years only	8 009	31 733	7 724
In labor force	5 425	20 084	5 326
Married women 16 years and over, husband present	21 102	84 641	23 189
In labor force	11 522	43 099	11 691
With own children under 6 years	5 551	18 427	4 250
In labor force	2 660	8 258	2 180
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 391	24 916	6 375
In labor force	4 220	14 812	4 269
CLASS OF WORKER			
Employed persons 16 years and over	38 744	182 132	41 933
Private wage and salary workers	25 679	147 361	31 464
Employees of own corporation	765	3 312	1 186
Federal government workers	2 397	4 391	828
State government workers	6 019	14 029	4 126
Local government workers	1 904	9 342	1 698
Self-employed workers	2 499	6 397	3 483
In agriculture	647	360	971
Unpaid family workers	246	612	334
In agriculture	81	69	88
Employed females 16 years and over	17 744	78 413	17 841
Private wage and salary workers	11 644	61 477	13 148
Employees of own corporation	160	652	198
Federal government workers	998	1 465	319
State government workers	3 413	8 339	2 381
Local government workers	1 021	5 081	952
Self-employed workers	505	1 666	822
Unpaid family workers	163	385	219

Table 177. Occupation of Employed Persons for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties			
	Kent	New Castle	Sussex
Employed persons 16 years and over	38 744	182 132	41 933
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	8 039	47 436	7 590
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3 474	19 743	3 558
Officials and administrators, public administration	276	503	244
Management related occupations	886	5 708	809
Professional specialty occupations	4 565	27 693	4 032
Engineers and natural scientists	490	6 752	611
Engineers	389	4 226	359
Health diagnosing occupations	177	1 206	123
Health assessment and treating occupations	546	4 274	634
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	2 284	10 189	1 889
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	1 611	6 498	1 465
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	11 160	61 387	9 833
Health technologists and technicians	303	1 990	391
Technologists and technicians, except health	858	7 198	669
Sales occupations	3 523	16 785	3 646
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	636	2 147	541
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	650	4 796	850
Other sales occupations	2 237	9 842	2 255
Cashiers	668	2 265	702
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6 476	35 414	5 127
Computer equipment operators	118	950	65
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	2 112	11 243	1 767
Financial records processing occupations	891	3 981	661
Mail and message distributing occupations	254	1 372	180
Service occupations	5 785	23 390	5 651
Private household occupations	237	1 200	271
Protective service occupations	777	3 148	640
Police and firefighters	199	933	262
Service occupations, except protective and household	4 771	19 042	4 740
Food service occupations	2 134	8 669	1 895
Cleaning and building service occupations	1 112	4 899	1 315
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 420	1 978	2 596
Farm operators and managers	624	1 475	1 172
Farm workers and related occupations	688	1 411	1 307
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5 048	21 552	6 590
Mechanics and repairers	1 992	6 660	1 854
Construction trades	1 741	7 879	2 746
Precision production occupations	1 309	7 007	1 990
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	7 292	26 389	9 673
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	2 330	7 366	2 864
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	895	5 732	1 059
Transportation occupations	1 408	5 257	1 963
Motor vehicle operators	1 387	4 649	1 785
Material moving equipment operators	516	1 416	601
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 143	6 618	3 186
Construction laborers	329	1 178	465
Freight, stock, and material handlers	415	1 720	560
Employed females 16 years and over	17 744	78 413	17 841
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	3 546	18 670	3 417
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	1 107	5 335	1 119
Officials and administrators, public administration	48	176	80
Management related occupations	325	1 819	335
Professional specialty occupations	2 439	13 335	2 298
Engineers and natural scientists	83	778	57
Engineers	24	162	17
Health diagnosing occupations	6	218	10
Health assessment and treating occupations	477	3 803	558
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	1 532	6 510	1 389
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	1 150	4 548	1 120
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	7 579	39 137	6 427
Health technologists and technicians	277	1 724	344
Technologists and technicians, except health	219	1 631	217
Sales occupations	1 912	8 516	1 833
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	211	569	86
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	147	1 160	231
Other sales occupations	1 554	6 787	1 516
Cashiers	610	1 906	631
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5 171	27 266	4 033
Computer equipment operators	69	556	41
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	2 098	11 019	1 733
Financial records processing occupations	804	3 397	601
Mail and message distributing occupations	102	463	46
Service occupations	3 514	13 953	3 458
Private household occupations	221	1 149	258
Protective service occupations	104	603	29
Police and firefighters	13	14	9
Service occupations, except protective and household	3 189	12 201	3 171
Food service occupations	1 551	5 889	1 316
Cleaning and building service occupations	363	1 861	477
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	209	348	702
Farm operators and managers	64	74	251
Farm workers and related occupations	131	267	451
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	464	1 217	724
Mechanics and repairers	27	165	70
Construction trades	53	126	67
Precision production occupations	384	920	587
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2 432	5 088	3 113
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	1 054	1 829	1 421
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	447	1 208	560
Transportation occupations	200	747	248
Motor vehicle operators	200	706	242
Material moving equipment operators	27	45	27
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	704	1 259	857
Construction laborers	10	34	8
Freight, stock, and material handlers	125	232	114

Table 178. Industry of Employed Persons for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties	Kent	New Castle	Sussex
Employed persons 16 years and over	38 744	182 132	41 933
Agriculture	1 584	1 665	3 136
Forestry and fisheries	71	65	99
Mining	59	93	37
Construction	2 701	10 580	3 916
Manufacturing	7 291	44 979	9 807
Nondurable goods	5 326	28 509	7 356
Food and kindred products	1 894	1 250	3 408
Textile mill and finished textile products	1 947	1 565	1 448
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	325	2 145	233
Chemicals and allied products	745	19 303	2 096
Durable goods	1 965	16 470	2 451
Furniture, lumber, and wood products	373	376	362
Primary metal industries	88	1 658	53
Fabricated metal industries, including ordnance	172	1 550	212
Machinery, except electrical	234	1 727	810
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	147	1 035	213
Transportation equipment	229	7 293	107
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	2 221	12 589	2 376
Railroads	108	1 951	101
Trucking service and warehousing	616	2 150	666
Other transportation	752	3 606	645
Communications	342	1 903	383
Utilities and sanitary services	403	2 979	581
Wholesale trade	1 600	10 769	2 282
Retail trade	7 095	28 687	6 675
General merchandise stores	977	4 308	437
Food, bakery, and dairy stores	917	4 173	1 173
Automotive dealers and gasoline stations	1 162	3 044	897
Eating and drinking places	1 858	7 224	1 790
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1 280	10 633	1 524
Banking and credit agencies	527	4 743	642
Insurance, real estate, and other finance	753	5 890	882
Services	10 435	54 207	9 911
Business services	712	5 180	542
Repair services	556	2 002	596
Private households	268	1 398	317
Other personal services	800	3 457	1 141
Entertainment and recreation services	444	1 947	244
Professional and related services	7 655	40 223	7 071
Hospitals	1 498	9 281	1 852
Health services, except hospitals	915	4 982	927
Elementary and secondary schools and colleges	3 822	16 910	2 856
Other educational services	148	737	117
Social services, religious and membership organizations	791	4 133	785
Legal, engineering, and other professional services	481	4 180	534
Public administration	4 407	7 865	2 170
Employed females 16 years and over	17 744	78 413	17 841
Agriculture	244	453	1 005
Forestry and fisheries	6	—	15
Mining	6	16	12
Construction	193	1 032	246
Manufacturing	2 960	11 465	3 724
Nondurable goods	2 405	8 477	2 773
Food and kindred products	693	390	1 419
Textile mill and finished textile products	1 315	765	783
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	118	833	94
Chemicals and allied products	147	5 695	396
Durable goods	555	2 988	951
Furniture, lumber, and wood products	47	69	54
Primary metal industries	14	346	17
Fabricated metal industries, including ordnance	52	364	64
Machinery, except electrical	48	304	367
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	50	258	85
Transportation equipment	18	838	34
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	571	2 736	502
Railroads	1	91	—
Trucking service and warehousing	53	171	63
Other transportation	269	1 048	230
Communications	149	771	125
Utilities and sanitary services	99	655	84
Wholesale trade	442	3 409	625
Retail trade	3 864	15 446	3 482
General merchandise stores	746	3 128	337
Food, bakery, and dairy stores	549	2 043	635
Automotive dealers and gasoline stations	185	492	130
Eating and drinking places	1 257	4 364	1 165
Finance, insurance, and real estate	717	6 296	885
Banking and credit agencies	385	3 266	482
Insurance, real estate, and other finance	332	3 030	403
Services	6 861	33 960	6 493
Business services	312	2 206	184
Repair services	27	290	48
Private households	242	1 227	304
Other personal services	549	2 220	725
Entertainment and recreation services	211	880	130
Professional and related services	5 520	27 137	5 102
Hospitals	1 226	7 304	1 513
Health services, except hospitals	725	3 870	824
Elementary and secondary schools and colleges	2 583	10 826	1 937
Other educational services	100	495	75
Social services, religious and membership organizations	586	2 775	502
Legal, engineering, and other professional services	300	1 867	251
Public administration	1 880	3 600	852

Table 179. Labor Force Status in 1979 and Disability and Veteran Status for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties			
	Kent	New Castle	Sussex
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979			
Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	29 266	118 987	27 760
Worked in 1979	28 793	117 377	27 443
50 to 52 weeks	19 629	80 270	18 778
48 to 49 weeks	1 184	4 071	934
40 to 47 weeks	2 123	9 091	1 930
27 to 39 weeks	1 868	7 125	1 803
14 to 26 weeks	1 892	8 018	1 846
1 to 13 weeks	2 097	8 802	2 152
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	25 726	102 414	23 837
50 to 52 weeks	18 652	75 994	17 602
27 to 49 weeks	4 436	16 196	3 734
1 to 26 weeks	2 638	10 224	2 501
With unemployment in 1979	5 244	20 547	4 312
Percent of those in labor force in 1979	17.9	17.3	15.5
Unemployed 1 to 4 weeks	1 220	5 333	1 052
Unemployed 5 to 14 weeks	1 751	7 798	1 510
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	2 273	7 416	1 750
Mean weeks of unemployment	16.0	14.4	14.9
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	22 604	95 450	22 279
Worked in 1979	21 770	92 930	21 828
50 to 52 weeks	10 810	48 720	11 320
48 to 49 weeks	824	3 567	1 754
40 to 47 weeks	2 185	8 619	1 984
27 to 39 weeks	2 400	9 631	2 300
14 to 26 weeks	2 791	10 800	2 715
1 to 13 weeks	2 760	11 593	2 755
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	14 609	61 457	14 914
50 to 52 weeks	8 711	39 048	8 956
27 to 49 weeks	3 312	11 996	3 154
1 to 26 weeks	2 586	10 413	2 804
With unemployment in 1979	5 400	18 048	3 904
Percent of those in labor force in 1979	23.9	18.9	17.5
Unemployed 1 to 4 weeks	1 562	6 387	911
Unemployed 5 to 14 weeks	1 771	5 502	1 293
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	2 067	6 159	1 700
Mean weeks of unemployment	15.6	14.0	17.0
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979			
Families	25 427	102 726	26 920
No workers	2 567	10 244	3 744
1 worker	8 180	35 270	8 141
2 workers	11 737	43 025	11 380
3 or more workers	2 943	14 167	3 655
Married-couple families	20 892	83 384	22 737
No workers	1 744	6 862	3 031
1 worker	5 724	25 510	3 156
2 workers	10 751	38 490	10 300
Husband and wife worked	9 691	32 993	9 147
3 or more workers	2 673	12 522	3 250
Husband and wife worked	2 258	10 163	2 717
Female householder, no husband present	3 663	15 588	3 213
No workers	663	2 921	613
1 worker	1 958	7 898	1 564
2 workers	805	3 476	706
3 or more workers	237	1 288	330
WORK DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS			
Male, 16 to 64 years	31 225	127 694	29 370
With a work disability	2 635	9 764	3 455
Not in labor force	1 207	4 708	1 772
Prevented from working	1 026	3 982	1 558
Female, 16 to 64 years	31 893	137 647	31 367
With a work disability	2 522	9 188	3 221
Not in labor force	1 761	6 477	2 347
Prevented from working	1 362	5 007	1 878
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS			
Persons 16 to 64 years	63 118	265 341	60 737
With a public transportation disability	981	4 119	1 269
With a work disability	884	3 508	1 180
Persons 65 years and over	7 679	35 654	12 398
With a public transportation disability	1 240	5 696	1 914
VETERAN STATUS OF CIVILIANS			
Male veterans	11 489	52 221	11 536
Percent of civilian males 16 years and over	38.0	36.5	32.8
Female veterans	660	2 281	380
Percent of civilian females 16 years and over	1.8	1.4	1.0
PERIOD OF SERVICE			
Civilian veterans 16 years and over	12 149	54 502	11 916
Percent of civilians 16 years and over	18.2	17.9	16.0
May 1975 or later only	568	1 953	394
Vietnam era	3 953	13 468	2 917
February 1955 to July 1964 only	1 055	6 325	1 111
Vietnam era and Korean conflict	1 176	652	188
Korean conflict	1 562	7 647	1 465
Korean conflict and World War II	352	1 489	359
World War II	3 311	21 499	5 065
World War I	86	751	177
Other	86	718	240
Civilian nonveterans 16 years and over	54 635	249 544	62 591

Table 180. Income Characteristics in 1979 for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties	Kent	New Castle	Sussex
INCOME IN 1979			
Households	32 722	138 702	35 266
Less than \$5,000	4 103	14 931	4 961
\$5,000 to \$7,499	3 150	8 927	3 239
\$7,500 to \$9,999	3 070	8 920	3 419
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 658	19 005	6 638
\$15,000 to \$19,999	5 007	18 839	5 496
\$20,000 to \$24,999	3 974	18 460	4 028
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4 936	25 146	4 724
\$35,000 to \$49,999	2 027	15 674	1 842
\$50,000 or more	797	8 800	919
Median	\$15 342	\$19 656	\$14 483
Mean	\$17 930	\$22 939	\$17 240
Families	25 427	102 726	26 920
Less than \$5,000	2 125	6 361	1 954
\$5,000 to \$7,499	1 946	4 693	2 073
\$7,500 to \$9,999	2 171	5 393	2 333
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 364	12 525	5 144
\$15,000 to \$19,999	4 134	13 558	4 724
\$20,000 to \$24,999	3 510	15 264	3 669
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4 533	22 434	4 423
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1 898	14 350	1 756
\$50,000 or more	746	8 148	844
Median	\$17 334	\$22 704	\$16 907
Mean	\$19 831	\$26 084	\$19 596
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	12 523	55 216	10 232
Less than \$2,000	2 041	10 041	1 290
\$2,000 to \$2,999	1 201	5 288	1 082
\$3,000 to \$4,999	1 743	7 831	1 921
\$5,000 to \$7,999	3 133	7 325	1 976
\$8,000 to \$9,999	1 154	4 290	1 071
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1 738	8 457	1 612
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1 169	9 086	982
\$25,000 to \$49,999	309	2 553	254
\$50,000 or more	35	345	44
Median	\$6 040	\$6 745	\$6 145
Mean	\$7 606	\$9 361	\$7 906
Males 15 years and over, with income	32 974	135 556	33 926
Median income	\$10 456	\$14 208	\$10 341
Percent year-round full-time workers	56.5	56.1	51.9
Females 15 years and over, with income	13 985	19 795	14 182
Median income	\$8 721	\$12 112	\$11 690
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.1	30.6	28.1
Per capita income	\$9 149	\$11 024	\$8 307
Persons in households	\$6 126	\$8 067	\$6 262
Persons in group quarters	\$6 228	\$8 228	\$6 318
	\$3 728	\$2 158	\$2 951
MEDIAN INCOME IN 1979 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
Age of family householder:			
15 to 24 years	\$9 881	\$12 331	\$12 165
25 to 34 years	\$15 564	\$20 919	\$16 595
35 to 44 years	\$21 444	\$25 262	\$20 705
45 to 54 years	\$23 840	\$28 857	\$21 369
55 to 64 years	\$19 379	\$25 916	\$17 558
65 years and over	\$11 297	\$14 460	\$12 127
Family type by presence of own children:			
Families	\$17 334	\$22 704	\$16 907
With own children under 18 years	\$17 224	\$22 491	\$17 312
With own children under 6 years	\$13 571	\$20 318	\$15 630
Without own children under 18 years	\$17 488	\$22 948	\$16 404
Married-couple families	\$19 503	\$25 132	\$18 316
With own children under 18 years	\$20 011	\$25 557	\$19 465
With own children under 6 years	\$15 501	\$22 020	\$16 840
Without own children under 18 years	\$18 763	\$24 541	\$17 160
Female householder, no husband present	\$8 616	\$10 515	\$8 582
With own children under 18 years	\$7 231	\$8 110	\$7 084
With own children under 6 years	\$4 714	\$5 053	\$4 735
Without own children under 18 years	\$12 533	\$15 251	\$12 043
Workers in family in 1979:			
No workers	\$6 690	\$8 941	\$8 871
1 worker	\$12 727	\$18 497	\$13 444
2 workers	\$20 490	\$25 745	\$19 280
3 or more workers	\$28 802	\$34 166	\$26 668
Unrelated individuals:			
Male, 15 years and over	\$6 800	\$9 103	\$8 218
65 years and over	\$4 127	\$6 395	\$4 519
Female, 15 years and over	\$5 050	\$5 383	\$5 019
65 years and over	\$4 164	\$4 867	\$4 194
INCOME TYPE IN 1979			
Households	32 722	138 702	35 266
With earnings	27 891	117 327	28 285
Mean earnings	\$17 555	\$22 800	\$17 108
With wage or salary income	26 877	114 941	26 657
Mean wage or salary income	\$16 668	\$22 216	\$16 111
With nonfarm self-employment income	2 931	9 169	3 676
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$10 950	\$12 728	\$10 719
With farm self-employment income	1 180	878	2 225
Mean farm self-employment income	\$8 098	\$5 443	\$6 751
With interest, dividend, or net rental income	12 011	64 697	13 115
Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income	\$2 292	\$3 031	\$2 799
With Social Security income	7 043	32 366	10 867
Mean Social Security income	\$3 840	\$4 377	\$4 107
With public assistance income	2 720	9 297	2 662
Mean public assistance income	\$2 376	\$2 520	\$2 227
With all other income	8 578	34 531	8 864
Mean all other income	\$4 202	\$4 213	\$4 156

Table 181. Poverty Status in 1979 of Families and Persons for Counties: 1980

[Excludes inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years. Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties	Kent	New Castle	Sussex
ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979			
Families	25 427	102 726	26 920
With Social Security income	4 551	20 493	6 996
Income above poverty level	4 030	19 365	6 408
Below poverty level without Social Security income	1 236	4 302	1 922
With public assistance income	2 126	7 636	2 010
Income above poverty level	1 233	4 512	1 299
Below poverty level without public assistance income	291	828	212
Householder worked in 1979	21 351	85 095	21 155
With related children under 18 years	15 350	56 135	13 542
With related children 5 to 17 years	12 381	45 235	11 150
Female householder, no husband present	3 663	15 583	3 213
Householder worked in 1979	2 447	10 282	2 124
With related children under 18 years	2 737	10 318	2 155
With related children under 6 years	1 132	3 756	841
Householder 65 years and over	2 812	12 266	4 801
Unrelated individuals	9 557	48 903	10 200
With Social Security income	2 594	12 481	4 000
Income above poverty level	1 646	9 291	2 517
Below poverty level without Social Security income	896	5 204	1 473
With public assistance income	655	1 865	715
Income above poverty level	129	589	183
Below poverty level without public assistance income	57	317	134
Worked in 1979	6 440	33 881	5 791
65 years and over	2 461	11 760	3 783
Persons	93 956	387 029	96 160
Related children under 18 years	29 783	107 300	26 451
Related children 5 to 17 years	21 940	81 106	19 959
60 years and over	11 043	53 322	18 051
65 years and over	7 679	35 650	12 398
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
Families	2 818	8 251	2 707
Percent below poverty level	11.1	8.0	10.1
Mean income deficit.....	\$2 992	\$3 163	\$2 723
Persons per family	3.63	3.63	3.67
With Social Security income	521	1 128	588
With public assistance income	893	3 124	711
Householder worked in 1979	1 604	4 514	1 696
With related children under 18 years	2 185	6 609	1 973
With related children 5 to 17 years	1 692	5 356	1 600
Female householder, no husband present	1 279	4 437	1 038
Householder worked in 1979	655	2 051	566
With related children under 18 years	1 180	4 006	936
With related children under 6 years	687	2 035	496
Householder 65 years and over	285	606	365
Unrelated individuals	2 566	12 649	3 119
Percent below poverty level	26.8	25.9	30.6
Mean income deficit.....	\$1 739	\$1 933	\$1 704
With Social Security income	948	3 190	1 483
With public assistance income	526	1 276	532
Worked in 1979	924	5 313	978
65 years and over	941	3 009	1 433
Persons	12 797	42 559	13 052
Percent below poverty level	13.6	11.0	13.6
Related children under 18 years	5 230	15 313	4 920
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 506	10 977	3 498
60 years and over	1 933	5 409	2 658
65 years and over	1 475	4 091	2 007
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL			
Families	4 170	11 084	3 919
Percent below poverty level	16.4	10.8	14.6
Mean income deficit.....	\$3 452	\$3 844	\$3 333
Persons per family	3.60	3.60	3.63
With Social Security income	827	1 956	1 005
With public assistance income	1 173	3 767	845
Householder worked in 1979	2 630	6 453	2 483
With related children under 18 years	3 178	8 585	2 691
With related children 5 to 17 years	2 399	6 948	2 210
Female householder, no husband present	1 628	5 577	1 384
Householder worked in 1979	911	2 899	818
With related children under 18 years	1 458	4 920	1 200
With related children under 6 years	803	2 363	615
Householder 65 years and over	524	1 018	640
Unrelated individuals	3 236	15 948	3 992
Percent below poverty level	33.9	32.6	39.1
Mean income deficit.....	\$2 203	\$2 374	\$2 150
With Social Security income	1 319	5 121	2 082
With public assistance income	548	1 447	589
Worked in 1979	1 223	7 639	1 280
65 years and over	1 275	4 841	1 964
Persons	18 262	55 878	18 211
Percent below poverty level	19.4	14.4	18.9
Related children under 18 years	7 417	19 672	6 607
Related children 5 to 17 years	4 850	14 179	4 750
60 years and over	2 756	8 495	3 957
65 years and over	2 208	6 692	3 022
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL			
Percent of persons:			
Below 75 percent of poverty level	9.3	8.0	8.3
Below 150 percent of poverty level	25.4	17.8	24.6
Below 200 percent of poverty level	38.2	25.7	36.7

Table 182. Age, Fertility, Relationship, and Educational Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980

Counties [400 or More of the Specified Racial or Spanish Origin Group]	Kent					New Castle	
	Race			Spanish origin ¹	Race		
	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Black	
AGE							
Total persons	78 513	17 852	857	1 800	330 680	60 392	
Under 5 years	6 025	1 726	91	178	20 053	5 563	
5 to 9 years	6 249	1 682	88	164	20 941	5 488	
10 to 14 years	6 308	1 823	103	206	25 222	6 598	
15 to 19 years	7 755	2 194	49	256	32 993	6 998	
20 to 24 years	7 905	2 269	69	291	33 683	5 536	
25 to 29 years	6 730	1 551	83	124	27 532	5 068	
30 to 34 years	6 173	1 387	106	109	25 680	4 912	
35 to 39 years	5 592	1 050	72	124	20 937	3 661	
40 to 44 years	4 182	706	89	112	17 433	3 085	
45 to 49 years	4 114	799	41	46	18 030	2 888	
50 to 54 years	3 890	574	21	78	19 274	2 542	
55 to 59 years	3 370	498	17	15	19 924	2 118	
60 to 64 years	3 008	397	15	44	15 889	1 829	
65 to 69 years	2 466	360	2	33	11 610	1 657	
70 to 74 years	1 921	328	—	6	8 823	1 070	
75 to 79 years	1 303	282	6	14	5 802	669	
80 to 84 years	715	96	5	—	3 971	398	
85 years and over	807	130	—	—	2 883	312	
Median	28.7	22.8	26.7	21.3	31.0	25.0	
FERTILITY							
Women 15 to 24 years	7 526	2 411	64	292	34 137	6 668	
Children ever born	2 369	1 354	14	128	6 311	3 827	
Per 1,000 women	315	562	219	438	185	574	
Women 25 to 34 years	6 450	1 572	146	100	26 776	5 311	
Children ever born	10 300	3 260	229	171	33 628	10 677	
Per 1,000 women	1 597	2 074	1 568	1 710	1 256	1 937	
Women 35 to 44 years	4 944	900	113	115	19 699	3 675	
Children ever born	13 368	2 857	239	303	47 284	11 331	
Per 1,000 women	2 704	3 174	2 115	2 635	2 400	3 083	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
Total persons	78 513	17 852	857	1 800	330 680	60 392	
In households	76 011	16 445	834	1 624	321 589	59 042	
Family householder:	18 233	2 457	121	292	74 943	7 958	
Male	2 730	1 609	22	91	12 139	6 162	
Female	2 654	664	18	53	12 517	2 395	
Nonfamily householder:	3 210	641	27	3	17 934	2 670	
Male	18 136	2 293	303	307	74 993	7 488	
Female	26 820	7 118	312	716	107 311	24 035	
Child	2 469	998	15	100	11 639	5 459	
Other relatives	1 759	665	16	62	10 113	2 875	
Nonrelatives	2.83	3.10	2.98	3.23	2.74	3.08	
Persons per household	3.26	3.61	3.60	3.43	3.23	3.62	
Persons per family	2 502	1 407	23	176	9 091	1 350	
In group quarters	777	251	—	9	2 604	1 092	
Inmate of institution	1 725	1 156	23	167	6 487	258	
Other							
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	21 334	6 597	252	662	93 619	20 022	
Nursery school	809	192	12	10	4 313	932	
Private	521	67	6	—	3 497	374	
Kindergarten	1 155	355	—	25	4 037	1 118	
Private	109	16	—	—	1 211	138	
Elementary (1 to 8 years)	10 480	2 932	169	318	38 133	9 914	
Private	1 171	68	68	36	12 094	753	
High school (1 to 4 years)	5 477	1 534	54	183	23 050	6 010	
Private	481	25	14	37	5 202	269	
College	3 413	1 584	17	126	24 086	2 048	
Persons 35 years old and over enrolled in school	711	212	—	24	2 559	540	
Percent enrolled in school—							
3 and 4 years old	30.2	33.7	30.0	27.0	47.9	42.8	
5 and 6 years old	91.7	90.2	100.0	100.0	94.6	93.6	
7 to 15 years old	98.1	97.1	100.0	97.2	99.4	98.4	
16 and 17 years old	85.5	85.2	100.0	94.7	91.9	91.7	
18 and 19 years old	42.2	66.6	7.4	39.8	61.3	47.4	
20 and 21 years old	18.9	51.9	18.2	30.0	47.5	20.9	
22 to 24 years old	11.9	19.9	52.8	14.9	21.1	10.2	
25 to 34 years old	8.3	8.0	—	6.4	9.0	6.7	
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED							
Male, 25 years old and over	21 218	3 753	123	378	92 970	13 492	
Elementary:							
0 to 4 years	410	233	—	56	1 100	770	
5 to 7 years	1 546	485	5	50	3 796	1 343	
8 years	1 561	255	—	24	5 290	826	
High school:							
1 to 3 years	3 154	692	8	24	12 587	3 142	
4 years	8 090	1 138	13	97	28 931	4 337	
College:							
1 to 3 years	3 081	595	6	76	14 880	1 686	
4 or more years	3 376	355	91	51	26 386	1 388	
Percent high school graduates	68.6	55.6	89.4	59.3	75.5	54.9	
Female, 25 years old and over	23 053	4 405	334	327	104 818	16 717	
Elementary:							
0 to 4 years	303	227	7	10	1 411	641	
5 to 7 years	1 508	441	68	22	3 711	1 432	
8 years	1 835	369	24	31	6 094	1 164	
High school:							
1 to 3 years	4 023	1 036	42	57	15 016	4 509	
4 years	9 859	1 400	95	105	43 362	5 713	
College:							
1 to 3 years	3 198	459	30	36	18 280	1 773	
4 or more years	2 327	473	68	66	16 944	1 485	
Percent high school graduates	66.7	52.9	57.8	63.3	75.0	53.7	
Persons 25 years old and over	44 271	8 158	457	705	197 788	30 209	
Percent high school graduates	67.6	54.2	66.3	61.1	75.2	54.2	
Median years of school completed	12.4	12.1	12.7	12.4	12.7	12.1	

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 182. **Age, Fertility, Relationship, and Educational Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties:**
1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

AGE

Total persons	447	3 320	6 826	78 809	17 913	649	914
Under 5 years	18	353	992	4 817	1 672	39	138
5 to 9 years	26	308	851	5 035	1 524	51	107
10 to 14 years	42	330	810	5 752	2 325	62	142
15 to 19 years	58	256	712	6 490	2 195	64	78
20 to 24 years	53	306	617	5 999	1 643	35	50
25 to 29 years	27	272	670	5 982	1 298	72	56
30 to 34 years	43	441	524	5 819	1 130	32	95
35 to 39 years	54	321	494	4 716	932	54	65
40 to 44 years	53	255	322	3 989	676	28	16
45 to 49 years	33	211	235	4 143	666	17	32
50 to 54 years	6	51	189	4 449	939	55	50
55 to 59 years	14	43	160	4 936	895	28	30
60 to 64 years	—	46	93	4 941	720	28	20
65 to 69 years	5	70	63	4 139	510	40	15
70 to 74 years	9	41	36	2 978	336	11	7
75 to 79 years	—	11	8	2 279	208	18	13
80 to 84 years	6	5	37	1 357	151	8	—
85 years and over	—	—	13	988	93	7	—
Median	29.9	27.0	20.4	34.6	23.7	30.2	18.6

FERTILITY

Women 15 to 24 years	48	261	714	6 238	1 970	49	82
Children ever born	8	22	445	2 019	1 317	6	71
Per 1,000 women	167	84	623	324	669	122	866
Women 25 to 34 years	27	449	595	5 826	1 336	52	73
Children ever born	42	662	1 230	8 495	3 312	67	192
Per 1,000 women	1 556	1 474	2 067	1 458	2 479	1 288	2 630
Women 35 to 44 years	33	230	442	4 382	846	48	28
Children ever born	93	508	1 394	11 202	3 335	179	126
Per 1,000 women	2 818	2 209	3 154	2 556	3 942	3 729	4 500

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Total persons	447	3 320	6 826	78 809	17 913	649	914
In households	397	3 268	6 696	77 426	17 677	649	914
Family householder: Male	99	621	1 029	20 179	2 477	152	136
Female	14	89	421	2 615	1 347	13	32
Nonfamily householder: Male	19	138	183	2 623	580	29	73
Female	25	120	160	4 412	590	51	15
Spouse	84	762	1 030	20 188	2 460	157	149
Child	130	1 227	3 140	23 448	7 541	208	400
Other relatives	—	134	410	2 609	1 982	39	81
Nonrelatives	26	177	323	1 352	700	—	28
Persons per household	3.47	3.11	3.53	2.60	3.53	2.64	3.25
Persons per family	4.13	3.75	3.97	3.03	4.12	3.41	4.23
In group quarters	50	52	130	1 383	236	—	—
Inmate of institution	34	6	53	1 354	203	—	—
Other	16	46	77	29	33	—	—

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	148	1 410	2 578	17 229	5 739	179	347
Nursery school	8	115	144	533	93	7	7
Private	5	108	80	381	15	7	—
Kindergarten	4	76	162	822	344	10	11
Private	4	19	15	72	—	—	—
Elementary (1 to 8 years)	66	510	1 430	9 015	3 253	91	225
Private	16	141	424	494	11	6	—
High school (1 to 4 years)	27	235	473	4 855	1 677	62	78
Private	—	32	92	261	14	—	9
College	43	474	369	2 004	372	9	26
Persons 35 years old and over enrolled in school	6	20	71	384	42	—	15
Percent enrolled in school—							
3 and 4 years old	100.0	83.8	32.9	21.3	18.6	—	25.5
5 and 6 years old	100.0	100.0	85.5	89.5	87.9	100.0	67.7
7 to 15 years old	100.0	97.1	99.6	98.7	98.5	100.0	100.0
16 and 17 years old	100.0	100.0	79.8	88.5	81.5	100.0	46.2
18 and 19 years old	52.6	100.0	55.4	40.5	39.4	56.3	77.3
20 and 21 years old	40.0	87.9	24.0	15.6	11.5	—	—
22 to 24 years old	26.1	69.9	19.5	8.8	10.6	—	34.6
25 to 34 years old	10.0	21.0	9.0	5.3	4.4	8.7	7.3

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Male, 25 years old and over	143	763	1 368	23 779	3 929	174	233
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	—	—	107	663	532	12	58
5 to 7 years	13	—	169	2 033	762	32	25
8 years	—	12	124	2 356	425	43	44
High school: 1 to 3 years	23	20	280	4 228	1 039	18	31
4 years	59	40	218	8 282	937	52	34
College: 1 to 3 years	27	28	175	3 035	125	12	27
4 or more years	21	663	295	3 182	109	5	14
Percent high school graduates	74.8	95.8	50.3	61.0	29.8	39.7	32.2
Female, 25 years old and over	107	1 004	1 476	26 937	4 625	224	166
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	8	14	181	507	353	21	25
5 to 7 years	5	66	166	1 635	710	—	12
8 years	13	39	105	2 561	589	55	29
High school: 1 to 3 years	6	47	203	5 546	1 434	51	28
4 years	27	244	359	10 673	1 076	61	42
College: 1 to 3 years	23	108	236	3 677	255	14	9
4 or more years	25	486	226	2 338	208	22	21
Percent high school graduates	70.1	83.5	55.6	62.0	33.3	43.3	43.4
Persons 25 years old and over	250	1 767	2 844	50 716	8 554	398	399
Percent high school graduates	72.8	88.8	53.1	61.5	31.7	41.7	36.8
Median years of school completed	12.7	17.1	12.2	12.3	10.1	10.6	9.4

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 183. Selected Social Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families.....	20 963	4 066	143	383	87 082	14 120
With own children under 18 years.....	11 511	2 879	100	261	42 871	9 378
With own children under 6 years.....	4 979	1 296	46	116	17 126	3 724
Married-couple families.....	18 156	2 384	127	302	74 624	7 557
With own children under 18 years.....	9 923	1 619	84	190	36 931	4 715
With own children under 6 years.....	4 500	717	35	80	15 565	2 082
Female householder, no husband present.....	2 187	1 432	16	76	9 703	5 616
With own children under 18 years.....	1 314	1 098	16	66	4 905	4 181
With own children under 6 years.....	400	520	11	36	1 320	1 484
Subfamilies.....	369	186	—	2	1 614	860
With own children under 18 years.....	296	174	—	2	1 162	828
Married-couple subfamilies.....	181	12	—	2	790	65
With own children under 18 years.....	108	—	—	2	338	33
Mother-child subfamilies.....	166	171	—	—	764	753
Persons under 18 years.....	23 234	6 450	304	686	84 410	22 095
Percent living with two parents.....	83.4	49.8	92.8	61.7	83.3	42.4

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

Total persons.....	78 513	17 852	857	1 800	330 680	60 392
Native.....	76 672	17 672	260	1 573	319 272	59 592
Born in State of residence.....	36 581	9 787	93	445	164 428	35 454
Born in different State.....	39 054	7 673	101	809	152 817	24 029
Northeast.....	17 829	1 552	15	342	93 739	6 351
North Central.....	4 972	378	23	92	15 428	689
South.....	14 123	5 459	12	237	39 100	16 651
West.....	2 130	284	51	138	4 550	338
Born abroad, at sea, etc.....	1 037	212	66	319	2 027	109
Foreign born.....	1 841	180	597	227	11 408	800

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over.....	72 085	16 575	737	1 251	309 646	56 378
Same house.....	37 005	7 647	200	280	182 759	30 635
Different house in United States.....	33 066	8 557	327	782	123 963	25 529
Same county.....	18 335	4 625	168	193	80 914	19 624
Different county.....	14 731	3 932	159	589	43 049	5 905
Same State.....	2 969	1 010	—	29	2 574	295
Different State.....	11 762	2 922	159	560	40 475	5 610
Northeast.....	4 290	1 256	96	119	23 456	3 095
North Central.....	1 323	159	21	74	3 944	402
South.....	4 759	1 361	13	183	11 294	1 900
West.....	1 390	146	29	184	1 781	213
Abroad.....	2 014	371	210	189	2 924	214

SELECTED CLASSES OF MIGRANTS

Persons 16 years and over:						
Different county in 1975.....	11 881	3 059	118	440	36 821	4 574
In Armed Forces in 1980.....	2 724	486	31	166	148	32
Inmate of institution in 1980.....	231	126	—	—	461	290
Attending college in 1980.....	1 063	776	—	12	8 975	442
Different State in 1975.....	9 544	2 247	118	432	34 579	4 306
In Armed Forces in 1980.....	2 683	486	31	166	112	32
Inmate of institution in 1980.....	66	—	—	—	310	185
Attending college in 1980.....	897	658	—	12	8 408	384

PLACE OF WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK

Workers 16 years and over.....	35 181	7 116	365	506	153 652	22 439
Place of work reported.....	31 878	6 182	335	365	141 290	20 025
Worked in area of residence.....	27 569	5 255	302	295	126 039	18 268
Worked outside area of residence.....	4 309	927	33	70	15 251	1 757
Percent of those reporting place of work.....	13.5	15.0	9.9	19.2	10.8	8.8
Mean travel time to work..... minutes.....	17.5	18.8	18.0	16.7	20.2	20.8

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

Workers 16 years and over.....	35 319	6 658	373	649	153 821	21 856
Private vehicle.....	31 818	5 803	333	518	135 472	16 994
Drive alone: Car.....	20 628	3 822	231	325	92 107	11 230
Truck or van.....	4 501	295	8	40	10 799	737
Carpool: Car.....	5 705	1 545	85	147	29 946	4 833
Truck or van.....	984	141	9	6	2 620	194
Public transportation.....	156	158	—	21	7 326	2 539
Walked only.....	1 814	546	25	77	6 813	1 915
Other means.....	637	137	15	23	1 908	254
Worked at home.....	894	14	—	10	2 302	154

VETERAN STATUS OF CIVILIANS

Male veterans.....	9 935	1 438	14	64	45 987	5 946
Percent of civilian males 16 years and over.....	39.9	29.6	10.4	16.4	37.6	31.9
Female veterans.....	516	115	11	3	1 944	314
Percent of civilian females 16 years and over.....	1.8	1.8	2.8	0.5	1.4	1.4

DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS

Persons 16 to 64 years.....	50 935	10 917	560	1 128	224 772	36 307
With a work disability.....	4 026	993	62	94	14 817	3 859
Prevented from working.....	1 799	525	15	36	6 813	2 035
With a public transportation disability.....	716	213	21	29	3 208	877
Persons 65 years and over.....	6 622	1 021	13	53	31 502	3 967
With a public transportation disability.....	999	223	5	18	4 991	683

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 183. Selected Social Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

	New Castle—Con.			Sussex			
	Race—Con.		Spanish origin ¹	Race			Spanish origin ¹
	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	
Families	113	710	1 450	22 794	3 824	165	168
With own children under 18 years.....	100	543	1 164	10 088	2 348	68	108
With own children under 6 years.....	43	282	641	3 902	880	27	59
Married-couple families	98	615	1 034	20 097	2 368	142	132
With own children under 18 years.....	85	492	812	8 847	1 372	61	86
With own children under 6 years.....	43	261	457	3 539	523	27	50
Female householder, no husband present	8	79	339	2 004	1 191	11	30
With own children under 18 years.....	8	47	282	987	818	3	22
With own children under 6 years.....	—	21	147	293	303	—	9
Subfamilies	—	7	72	469	377	2	2
With own children under 18 years.....	—	7	46	371	351	—	2
Married-couple subfamilies	—	—	42	192	44	2	—
With own children under 18 years.....	—	—	16	94	18	—	—
Mother-child subfamilies	—	7	26	253	321	—	2
Persons under 18 years	106	1 148	3 089	19 534	6 958	200	443
Percent living with two parents.....	75.5	91.5	62.2	83.6	47.5	79.0	71.3

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

Total persons	447	3 320	6 826	78 809	17 913	649	914
Native.....	438	1 196	5 750	77 772	17 856	636	831
Born in State of residence.....	200	555	1 973	45 936	11 650	478	352
Born in different State.....	235	596	1 616	31 542	6 169	158	352
Northeast.....	49	239	922	11 594	492	53	60
North Central.....	23	161	119	2 152	59	—	20
South.....	144	118	391	17 122	5 599	76	227
West.....	19	78	184	674	19	29	45
Born abroad, at sea, etc.....	3	45	2 161	294	37	—	127
Foreign born.....	9	2 124	1 076	1 037	57	13	83

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over	546	3 057	6 012	74 420	16 338	634	724
Same house.....	349	979	2 114	43 819	11 199	445	390
Different house in United States.....	197	1 493	2 733	30 359	5 126	189	322
Same county.....	152	738	1 719	16 254	3 860	135	94
Different county.....	45	755	1 014	14 105	1 266	54	228
Same State.....	22	59	39	3 919	216	11	35
Different State.....	23	696	975	10 186	1 050	43	193
Northeast.....	23	341	776	3 041	275	12	56
North Central.....	—	133	42	651	18	—	—
South.....	—	193	157	5 989	715	31	137
West.....	—	29	—	505	42	—	—
Abroad.....	—	585	1 165	242	13	—	12

SELECTED CLASSES OF MIGRANTS

Persons 16 years and over:							
Different county in 1975.....	45	650	722	11 657	927	54	135
In Armed Forces in 1980.....	—	—	—	50	12	—	—
Inmate of institution in 1980.....	12	—	26	396	45	—	—
Attending college in 1980.....	13	84	78	531	59	—	15
Different State in 1975.....	23	610	692	8 339	761	43	108
In Armed Forces in 1980.....	—	—	—	50	12	—	—
Inmate of institution in 1980.....	3	—	7	229	12	—	—
Attending college in 1980.....	—	74	78	364	59	—	15

PLACE OF WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK

Workers 16 years and over	279	1 301	2 030	34 229	6 539	300	276
Place of work reported.....	236	1 207	1 719	32 393	5 836	273	231
Worked in area of residence.....	214	1 012	1 474	26 576	4 628	257	209
Worked outside area of residence.....	22	195	245	5 817	1 208	16	22
Percent of those reporting place of work.....	9.3	16.2	14.3	18.0	20.7	5.9	9.5
Mean travel time to work..... minutes.....	19.9	21.8	20.3	19.1	21.8	23.9	20.3

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

Workers 16 years and over	222	1 293	2 077	34 165	6 408	291	293
Private vehicle.....	185	1 130	1 715	30 486	5 888	252	272
Drive alone: Car.....	114	878	1 132	18 411	3 251	147	166
Truck or van.....	19	5	88	5 452	422	5	33
Carpool: Car.....	44	247	468	5 117	1 729	83	52
Truck or van.....	8	—	27	1 506	486	17	21
Public transportation.....	12	72	113	134	212	9	—
Walked only.....	9	53	157	1 537	157	1	12
Other means.....	16	16	50	515	85	3	9
Worked at home.....	—	22	42	1 493	66	26	—

VETERAN STATUS OF CIVILIANS

Male veterans	101	50	378	10 014	1 393	99	59
Percent of civilian males 16 years and over.....	49.0	4.9	19.9	34.3	25.2	45.0	22.1
Female veterans	—	14	16	326	41	7	2
Percent of civilian females 16 years and over.....	—	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.6	2.6	0.9

DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS

Persons 16 to 64 years	298	2 135	3 825	49 528	10 405	403	462
With a work disability.....	37	36	304	5 102	1 488	59	65
Prevented from working.....	19	12	141	2 539	855	35	35
With a public transportation disability.....	12	—	53	963	280	19	25
Persons 65 years and over	20	127	152	10 986	1 290	84	35
With a public transportation disability.....	1	10	34	1 630	251	33	15

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 184. Labor Force Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over	58 315	12 187	573	1 190	258 741	41 307
Labor force	38 414	7 799	404	748	165 912	25 544
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.9	64.0	70.5	62.9	64.1	61.8
Civilian labor force	34 351	6 996	351	513	165 482	25 487
Employed	31 930	6 110	336	431	157 024	22 658
Unemployed	2 421	886	15	82	8 458	2 829
Percent of civilian labor force	7.0	12.7	4.3	16.0	5.1	11.1
Not in labor force	19 901	4 388	169	442	92 829	15 763
Inmate of institution	758	249	—	9	2 467	1 033
Female, 16 years and over	29 716	6 572	396	592	136 173	22 652
Labor force	15 485	3 833	239	284	69 758	12 926
Percent of female, 16 years and over	52.1	58.3	60.4	48.0	51.2	57.1
Civilian labor force	15 141	3 790	229	256	69 682	12 898
Employed	14 013	3 359	214	215	65 939	11 528
Unemployed	1 128	431	15	41	3 743	1 370
Percent of civilian labor force	7.4	11.4	6.6	16.0	5.4	10.6
Not in labor force	14 231	2 739	157	308	66 415	9 726
Inmate of institution	520	126	—	—	1 428	211
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 139	1 760	47	194	27 270	5 562
Employed	2 276	479	2	46	11 473	978
Unemployed	503	139	—	6	1 864	432
Not in labor force	2 907	1 088	27	115	13 887	4 140
Female, 16 years and over	29 716	6 572	396	592	136 173	22 652
With own children under 6 years	5 234	1 343	90	128	17 720	4 091
In labor force	2 506	847	46	52	7 694	2 566
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 359	1 447	141	132	25 655	5 486
In labor force	4 165	1 113	98	73	15 730	4 053
Married women 16 years and over, husband present	18 327	2 295	309	318	75 796	7 558
In labor force	9 689	1 541	200	143	37 657	4 867
With own children under 6 years	4 720	706	79	92	15 873	2 059
In labor force	2 141	447	46	32	6 575	1 454
With own children 6 to 17 years only	5 393	823	136	102	21 833	2 596
In labor force	3 431	662	93	53	12 689	1 889

CLASS OF WORKER AND INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over	31 930	6 110	336	431	157 024	22 658
Private wage and salary workers	21 602	3 614	204	296	129 304	16 270
Federal government workers	1 851	483	27	25	3 460	854
State government workers	4 450	1 462	70	86	10 791	2 923
Local government workers	1 460	425	—	18	6 957	2 225
Self-employed workers	2 334	124	24	6	5 968	342
Unpaid family workers	233	2	11	—	544	44
Employed females 16 years and over	14 013	3 359	214	215	65 939	11 528
Private wage and salary workers	9 487	1 905	150	118	52 999	7 816
Federal government workers	689	261	19	15	1 096	338
State government workers	2 430	937	24	58	6 221	1 996
Local government workers	796	220	—	18	3 759	1 247
Self-employed workers	453	36	16	6	1 523	99
Unpaid family workers	158	—	5	—	341	32
Employed persons 16 years and over	31 930	6 110	336	431	157 024	22 658
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1 468	162	—	21	1 518	153
Mining	59	—	—	—	80	4
Construction	2 417	248	9	24	9 556	976
Manufacturing	5 433	1 620	126	117	38 794	5 558
Nondurable goods	3 848	1 300	97	63	24 961	3 117
Food and kindred products	1 187	611	57	15	896	307
Textile mill and finished textile products	1 408	465	40	25	1 256	244
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	288	37	—	—	1 979	166
Durable goods	1 585	320	29	54	13 833	2 441
Furniture, lumber, and wood products	298	53	16	6	343	26
Metal industries	201	55	—	10	2 540	630
Machinery, except electrical	203	26	2	8	1 618	80
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	129	6	6	—	911	99
Transportation equipment	190	35	—	4	5 914	1 308
Transportation	1 337	110	5	7	6 562	1 094
Communications and other public utilities	670	67	—	—	4 301	550
Wholesale trade	1 365	203	23	21	9 727	919
Retail trade	6 418	587	42	53	26 171	2 145
Food, bakery, and dairy stores	811	85	19	7	3 870	243
Eating and drinking places	1 567	249	15	25	6 449	569
Banking and credit agencies	486	41	—	—	4 330	401
Insurance, real estate, and other finance	683	63	—	3	5 277	560
Business and repair services	1 095	165	—	6	6 196	888
Private households	145	116	—	7	607	778
Other personal services	606	151	36	5	2 802	606
Entertainment and recreation services	394	48	2	6	1 746	201
Professional and related services	5 810	1 727	43	140	33 005	6 405
Hospitals	1 106	372	12	19	6 822	2 194
Health services, except hospitals	764	128	20	29	4 117	766
Educational services	2 928	1 000	11	73	14 771	2 527
Public administration	3 544	802	50	21	6 352	1 420

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	24 250	4 486	165	523	103 481	13 694
Worked in 1979	24 006	4 273	157	505	102 513	13 126
50 to 52 weeks	16 976	2 331	107	317	71 407	7 770
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	16 157	2 181	101	313	67 811	7 120
With unemployment in 1979	4 028	1 118	23	60	16 529	3 594
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	1 741	501	8	12	5 622	1 637
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	17 551	4 576	268	366	79 968	14 172
Worked in 1979	17 049	4 283	252	349	78 495	13 230
50 to 52 weeks	8 768	1 890	81	104	40 925	7 311
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	7 090	1 490	70	88	32 749	5 904
With unemployment in 1979	3 667	1 586	77	142	14 272	3 397
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	1 426	585	33	63	4 371	1 660

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 184. Labor Force Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over	352	2 262	4 024
Labor force	246	1 368	2 403
Percent of persons 16 years and over	69.9	60.5	59.7
Civilian labor force	246	1 368	2 396
Employed	232	1 297	2 170
Unemployed	14	71	226
Percent of civilian labor force	5.7	5.2	9.4
Not in labor force	106	894	1 621
Inmate of institution	34	—	47

Female, 16 years and over	146	1 241	2 117
Labor force	97	589	956
Percent of female, 16 years and over	66.4	47.5	45.2
Civilian labor force	97	589	956
Employed	89	522	875
Unemployed	8	67	81
Percent of civilian labor force	8.2	11.4	8.5
Not in labor force	49	652	1 161
Inmate of institution	6	—	22

Persons 16 to 19 years	49	189	563
Employed	25	59	128
Unemployed	8	—	56
Not in labor force	16	130	379

Female, 16 years and over	146	1 241	2 117
With own children under 6 years	13	325	582
In labor force	8	167	217
With own children 6 to 17 years only	54	299	504
In labor force	47	146	219
Married women 16 years and over, husband present	90	751	1 069
In labor force	66	341	437
With own children under 6 years	13	301	409
In labor force	8	152	149
With own children 6 to 17 years only	46	269	369
In labor force	39	120	147

CLASS OF WORKER AND INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over	232	1 297	2 170
Private wage and salary workers	186	958	1 633
Federal government workers	5	18	100
State government workers	10	218	186
Local government workers	31	38	162
Self-employed workers	—	47	78
Unpaid family workers	—	18	11
Employed females 16 years and over	89	522	875
Private wage and salary workers	73	385	623
Federal government workers	—	—	52
State government workers	—	85	98
Local government workers	16	18	64
Self-employed workers	—	22	33
Unpaid family workers	—	12	5

Employed persons 16 years and over	232	1 297	2 170
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	—	—	99
Mining	—	—	9
Construction	23	9	78
Manufacturing	43	369	555
Nondurable goods	6	267	388
Food and kindred products	—	—	64
Textile mill and finished textile products	—	21	77
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	—	—	24
Durable goods	37	102	167
Furniture, lumber, and wood products	—	—	19
Metal industries	6	27	18
Machinery, except electrical	9	13	23
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	—	25	7
Transportation equipment	18	37	57
Transportation	38	—	65
Communications and other public utilities	—	11	48
Wholesale trade	19	85	103
Retail trade	10	196	322
Food, bakery, and dairy stores	5	19	82
Eating and drinking places	—	107	128
Banking and credit agencies	—	—	24
Insurance, real estate, and other finance	—	39	57
Business and repair services	9	67	85
Private households	8	5	19
Other personal services	20	14	38
Entertainment and recreation services	—	—	6
Professional and related services	57	473	515
Hospitals	7	188	168
Health services, except hospitals	—	49	83
Educational services	44	217	171
Public administration	5	29	147

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	174	894	1 520
Worked in 1979	174	894	1 425
50 to 52 weeks	81	597	877
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	81	574	859
With unemployment in 1979	94	99	382
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	18	22	176
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	104	722	1 147
Worked in 1979	96	682	1 075
50 to 52 weeks	32	295	447
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	32	243	396
With unemployment in 1979	37	164	317
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	—	63	125

New Castle—Con.			Sussex			
Race—Con.		Spanish origin ¹	Race		Spanish origin ¹	
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	
61 830	11 898	487	497			
36 783	7 439	313	342			
59.5	62.5	64.3	68.8			
36 675	7 399	313	342			
34 808	6 547	297	308			
1 867	852	16	34			
5.1	11.5	5.1	9.9			
25 047	4 459	174	155			
1 316	203	—	—			
32 508	6 340	267	230			
15 271	3 597	141	132			
47.0	56.7	52.8	57.4			
15 269	3 595	141	132			
14 448	3 143	137	115			
821	452	4	17			
5.4	12.6	2.8	12.9			
17 237	2 743	126	98			
786	37	—	—			
5 115	1 701	54	48			
2 382	480	26	20			
323	183	3	4			
2 396	1 038	25	24			
32 508	6 340	267	230			
4 082	1 123	26	63			
2 065	703	26	37			
6 147	1 483	40	64			
4 200	1 066	15	45			
20 391	2 497	159	136			
9 962	1 542	99	77			
3 604	578	26	52			
1 773	360	26	29			
5 385	901	37	51			
3 551	661	14	32			
34 808	6 547	297	308			
25 818	5 200	200	256			
676	119	33	13			
3 342	719	45	14			
1 349	333	13	13			
3 294	170	6	12			
329	—	—	—			
14 448	3 143	137	115			
10 608	2 377	74	79			
217	74	28	13			
1 887	458	22	12			
736	200	13	11			
786	34	—	—			
214	—	—	—			
34 808	6 547	297	308			
2 546	654	14	54			
32	5	—	—			
3 555	331	24	12			
7 018	2 634	46	136			
4 954	2 297	28	119			
1 546	1 811	16	68			
204	219	8	22			
231	2	—	—			
2 064	337	18	17			
307	49	6	—			
220	45	—	—			
674	114	5	10			
187	26	—	—			
91	16	—	—			
1 197	186	16	—			
839	101	24	2			
1 867	370	23	17			
6 274	346	23	29			
1 049	101	12	—			
1 660	114	11	14			
613	29	—	—			
847	27	8	—			
1 012	100	20	6			
139	164	1	4			
939	197	5	—			
215	23	—	—			
5 866	1 110	47	32			
1 450	374	14	5			
766	148	—	16			
2 527	405	28	11			
1 849	270	46	16			

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 185. Occupation of Employed Persons by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980

Counties [400 or More of the Specified Racial or Spanish Origin Group]	Kent				New Castle	
	Race			Spanish origin ¹	Race	
	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Black
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	31 930	6 110	336	431	157 024	22 658
Managerial and professional specialty occupations -----	6 893	970	127	102	42 760	3 780
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	3 188	240	39	29	18 339	1 255
Officials and administrators, public administration -----	260	16	—	—	442	50
Management related occupations -----	798	88	—	3	5 214	445
Professional specialty occupations -----	3 705	730	88	73	24 421	2 525
Engineers and natural scientists -----	615	32	43	—	6 276	214
Engineers -----	349	19	21	—	3 963	93
Health diagnosing occupations -----	153	—	24	7	996	54
Health assessment and treating occupations -----	480	43	14	20	3 814	378
Teachers, librarians, and counselors -----	1 690	576	—	35	8 624	1 380
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools -----	1 198	395	—	35	5 467	944
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations -----	9 783	1 304	42	64	54 946	5 907
Health technologists and technicians -----	245	52	—	2	1 524	437
Technologists and technicians, except health -----	793	56	9	—	6 454	536
Sales occupations -----	3 200	279	22	20	15 670	1 023
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations -----	586	48	2	—	2 000	114
Sales representatives, commodities and finance -----	608	42	—	—	4 566	217
Other sales occupations -----	2 006	189	20	20	9 104	692
Cashiers -----	569	81	5	—	2 089	152
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	5 545	917	11	42	31 298	3 911
Computer equipment operators -----	107	11	—	—	854	85
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists -----	1 836	276	—	15	10 147	1 067
Financial records processing occupations -----	843	48	—	7	3 720	243
Mail and message distributing occupations -----	222	32	—	—	1 149	223
Service occupations -----	4 050	1 608	48	94	17 347	5 620
Private household occupations -----	116	114	—	7	452	735
Protective service occupations -----	583	188	—	6	2 555	547
Police and firefighters -----	171	28	—	—	799	122
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	3 351	1 306	48	81	14 340	4 338
Food service occupations -----	1 716	354	32	37	7 473	978
Cleaning and building service occupations -----	646	459	—	21	3 004	1 836
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	1 261	134	—	21	1 721	203
Farm operators and managers -----	601	17	—	—	461	6
Farm workers and related occupations -----	574	100	—	12	1 199	166
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	4 467	462	56	40	19 791	1 620
Mechanics and repairers -----	1 866	93	—	16	6 142	470
Construction trades -----	1 588	131	8	10	7 350	490
Precision production occupations -----	1 007	238	48	14	6 293	660
Operators, fabricators, and laborers -----	5 476	1 632	63	110	20 459	5 528
Machine operators and tenders, except precision -----	1 677	589	32	53	5 663	1 519
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers -----	669	178	17	22	4 483	1 196
Transportation occupations -----	1 208	163	2	11	4 361	836
Motor vehicle operators -----	1 187	163	2	11	3 806	783
Material moving equipment operators -----	392	124	—	12	1 047	340
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	1 530	578	12	12	4 905	1 637
Construction laborers -----	247	80	—	8	767	403
Freight, stock, and material handlers -----	322	93	—	—	1 305	408
Employed females 16 years and over -----	14 013	3 359	214	215	65 939	11 528
Managerial and professional specialty occupations -----	2 943	530	44	70	16 129	2 167
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	1 018	67	16	19	4 739	546
Officials and administrators, public administration -----	48	—	—	—	141	28
Management related occupations -----	310	15	—	—	1 595	205
Professional specialty occupations -----	1 925	463	28	51	11 390	1 621
Engineers and natural scientists -----	65	9	9	—	695	45
Engineers -----	18	6	—	—	134	15
Health diagnosing occupations -----	6	—	—	—	135	15
Health assessment and treating occupations -----	422	41	14	11	3 404	324
Teachers, librarians, and counselors -----	1 127	391	—	35	5 432	964
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools -----	833	303	—	35	3 773	720
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations -----	6 525	999	34	45	34 693	4 172
Health technologists and technicians -----	223	48	—	2	1 309	400
Technologists and technicians, except health -----	162	48	9	—	1 365	224
Sales occupations -----	1 701	176	20	7	7 932	524
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations -----	202	9	—	—	529	26
Sales representatives, commodities and finance -----	134	13	—	—	1 080	80
Other sales occupations -----	1 365	154	20	7	6 323	418
Cashiers -----	518	74	5	—	1 788	94
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	4 439	727	5	36	24 087	3 024
Computer equipment operators -----	58	11	—	—	490	66
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists -----	1 836	262	—	15	9 963	1 027
Financial records processing occupations -----	758	46	—	7	3 189	195
Mail and message distributing occupations -----	82	20	—	—	368	95
Service occupations -----	2 417	1 004	32	58	9 943	3 819
Private household occupations -----	102	112	—	7	407	729
Protective service occupations -----	70	34	—	—	451	140
Police and firefighters -----	3	10	—	—	10	4
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	2 245	858	32	51	9 085	2 950
Food service occupations -----	1 287	226	16	23	5 098	678
Cleaning and building service occupations -----	150	208	—	5	964	891
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	168	33	—	6	308	40
Farm operators and managers -----	64	—	—	—	74	—
Farm workers and related occupations -----	90	33	—	6	227	40
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	295	114	48	—	1 004	196
Mechanics and repairers -----	20	7	—	—	143	22
Construction trades -----	53	—	—	—	126	—
Precision production occupations -----	222	107	48	—	729	174
Operators, fabricators, and laborers -----	1 665	679	56	36	8 862	1 134
Machine operators and tenders, except precision -----	695	323	27	29	1 347	436
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers -----	315	102	17	7	885	318
Transportation occupations -----	192	8	—	—	662	71
Motor vehicle operators -----	192	8	—	—	627	65
Material moving equipment operators -----	6	21	—	—	36	9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	457	225	12	—	932	300
Construction laborers -----	5	5	—	—	7	27
Freight, stock, and material handlers -----	91	34	—	—	192	33

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 185. Occupation of Employed Persons by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980—Con.

	New Castle—Con.			Sussex			
	Race—Con.			Race			
	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Spanish origin ¹
Employed persons 16 years and over	232	1 297	2 170	34 808	6 547	297	308
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	68	620	458	6 964	517	41	39
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	11	81	136	3 391	138	21	23
Officials and administrators, public administration	—	—	7	244	—	—	6
Management related occupations	—	28	25	730	68	9	2
Professional specialty occupations	57	539	322	3 573	379	20	16
Engineers and natural scientists	6	221	74	556	22	—	—
Engineers	6	134	45	324	15	—	—
Health diagnosing occupations	—	135	61	102	—	—	9
Health assessment and treating occupations	7	54	35	604	30	—	2
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	38	100	82	1 605	258	20	5
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	26	30	41	1 241	211	13	2
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	16	416	519	9 118	588	66	32
Health technologists and technicians	—	29	41	348	37	—	5
Technologists and technicians, except health	—	194	72	581	65	9	—
Sales occupations	5	63	105	3 519	109	2	9
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	—	13	20	535	6	—	—
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	—	13	18	815	25	—	9
Other sales occupations	5	37	67	2 169	78	2	—
Cashiers	—	20	21	673	23	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11	130	301	4 670	377	55	18
Computer equipment operators	—	11	13	65	—	—	—
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	6	—	81	1 645	80	30	5
Financial records processing occupations	—	18	15	647	6	—	8
Mail and message distributing occupations	—	—	—	176	4	—	—
Service occupations	33	141	451	4 226	1 332	53	35
Private household occupations	8	5	19	112	145	1	4
Protective service occupations	11	19	80	587	53	—	—
Police and firefighters	5	—	32	254	8	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	14	117	352	3 527	1 134	52	27
Food service occupations	14	86	173	1 642	237	5	5
Cleaning and building service occupations	—	3	86	776	485	40	8
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	91	2 181	393	14	26
Farm operators and managers	—	—	8	1 121	48	—	8
Farm workers and related occupations	—	—	83	961	327	14	18
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	41	39	192	5 854	674	43	18
Mechanics and repairers	18	11	48	1 751	97	4	9
Construction trades	16	—	74	2 585	146	9	5
Precision production occupations	7	28	70	1 518	431	30	4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	74	81	459	6 465	3 043	80	158
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	4	40	210	1 916	890	28	62
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	20	22	50	797	254	6	9
Transportation occupations	40	6	62	1 470	476	3	21
Motor vehicle operators	40	6	62	1 292	476	3	21
Material moving equipment operators	—	—	43	477	106	—	15
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10	13	94	1 805	1 317	43	51
Construction laborers	—	—	12	319	132	14	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers	—	—	20	381	162	12	9
Employed females 16 years and over	89	522	875	14 448	3 143	137	115
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	35	221	214	2 984	374	36	19
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	25	40	1 030	71	16	12
Officials and administrators, public administration	—	—	7	80	—	—	6
Management related occupations	—	5	7	289	35	9	—
Professional specialty occupations	35	196	174	1 954	303	20	7
Engineers and natural scientists	—	20	32	36	8	—	—
Engineers	—	—	18	10	7	—	—
Health diagnosing occupations	—	59	19	2	—	—	—
Health assessment and treating occupations	7	47	35	532	26	—	2
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	22	53	48	1 138	231	20	5
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	10	19	28	914	193	13	2
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	16	185	327	5 971	364	52	19
Health technologists and technicians	—	15	41	307	31	—	5
Technologists and technicians, except health	—	42	16	192	18	—	—
Sales occupations	5	44	68	1 754	64	2	7
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	—	7	—	86	—	—	—
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	—	—	7	216	8	—	7
Other sales occupations	5	37	61	1 452	56	2	—
Cashiers	—	20	21	604	21	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11	84	202	3 718	251	50	7
Computer equipment operators	—	—	—	41	—	—	—
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	6	—	81	1 620	71	30	5
Financial records processing occupations	—	13	10	595	6	—	—
Mail and message distributing occupations	—	—	—	46	—	—	—
Service occupations	24	79	185	2 560	870	15	23
Private household occupations	8	5	19	112	145	1	4
Protective service occupations	6	6	14	29	—	—	—
Police and firefighters	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	10	68	152	2 419	725	14	19
Food service occupations	10	62	77	1 180	125	—	5
Cleaning and building service occupations	—	—	6	227	243	7	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	9	594	92	14	4
Farm operators and managers	—	—	—	247	4	—	2
Farm workers and related occupations	—	—	9	347	88	14	2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	12	19	435	275	6	—
Mechanics and repairers	—	—	—	62	8	—	—
Construction trades	—	—	—	67	—	—	—
Precision production occupations	—	12	19	306	267	6	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	14	25	121	1 904	1 168	14	50
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	—	20	59	896	498	14	18
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	—	—	27	364	196	—	—
Transportation occupations	14	—	—	220	25	—	—
Motor vehicle operators	14	—	—	214	25	—	—
Material moving equipment operators	—	—	—	25	—	—	2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	5	35	399	449	—	30
Construction laborers	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers	—	—	20	88	26	—	9

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 186. Labor Force Status in 1979 and Income Characteristics in 1979 by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980

	Kent				New Castle	
	Race				Race	
	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979						
Families	20 963	4 066	143	383	87 082	14 120
No workers.....	2 089	453	16	26	8 035	2 026
1 worker.....	6 627	1 412	28	160	29 328	5 268
2 workers.....	9 791	1 756	89	142	37 238	5 269
3 or more workers.....	2 456	445	10	55	12 481	1 557
Married-couple families	18 156	2 384	127	302	74 624	7 557
No workers.....	1 603	123	11	2	6 205	549
1 worker.....	5 138	479	20	105	23 220	1 780
2 workers.....	9 107	1 457	86	142	33 877	4 146
3 or more workers.....	2 308	325	10	53	11 322	1 082
INCOME IN 1979						
Households	26 827	5 371	188	439	117 533	19 185
Less than \$5,000.....	2 825	1 178	54	95	10 421	4 120
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	2 356	737	10	52	6 743	2 009
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	2 466	552	5	49	7 049	1 678
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	4 768	804	12	97	15 439	3 270
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	4 146	797	23	65	16 096	2 555
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	3 368	527	32	46	16 374	1 879
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	4 337	544	22	12	22 474	2 446
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	1 799	198	30	23	14 570	936
\$50,000 or more.....	762	34	—	—	8 367	292
Median.....	\$16 099	\$11 157	\$17 917	\$10 864	\$20 830	\$12 446
Mean.....	\$18 831	\$13 701	\$18 625	\$13 033	\$24 249	\$15 291
Families	20 963	4 066	143	383	87 082	14 120
Less than \$5,000.....	1 334	745	29	63	3 618	2 506
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	1 397	504	10	52	3 035	1 538
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	1 706	442	3	37	3 994	1 260
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	3 704	586	6	101	9 994	2 312
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	3 419	659	17	54	11 484	1 951
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	3 014	423	26	41	13 638	1 425
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	3 985	498	22	12	20 157	2 074
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	1 686	182	30	23	13 408	795
\$50,000 or more.....	718	27	—	—	7 754	259
Median.....	\$18 294	\$12 493	\$21 161	\$11 353	\$24 118	\$13 734
Mean.....	\$20 851	\$14 812	\$22 103	\$13 611	\$27 740	\$16 345
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	9 166	3 063	84	285	46 463	7 787
Median income.....	\$6 649	\$3 534	\$5 500	\$5 287	\$6 956	\$6 016
Mean income.....	\$8 434	\$5 240	\$6 115	\$6 391	\$9 618	\$8 101
Males 15 years and over, with income	27 453	4 948	164	563	117 957	15 711
Median income.....	\$11 101	\$7 601	\$16 230	\$7 355	\$15 141	\$9 332
Percent year-round full-time workers.....	58.8	44.1	61.6	55.6	57.5	45.3
Median income.....	\$14 535	\$11 717	\$18 201	\$9 119	\$20 400	\$14 508
Females 15 years and over, with income	22 682	5 545	264	416	106 891	18 667
Median income.....	\$5 091	\$4 195	\$5 420	\$4 173	\$5 484	\$5 081
Percent year-round full-time workers.....	31.0	26.9	24.6	21.2	30.6	31.6
Median income.....	\$9 190	\$8 960	\$8 389	\$8 588	\$11 210	\$10 170
Per capita income	\$6 586	\$4 224	\$4 897	\$3 940	\$8 693	\$4 900
MEDIAN INCOME IN 1979 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
Age of family householder:						
15 to 24 years.....	\$10 937	\$5 357	\$4 063	\$7 315	\$14 544	\$6 402
25 to 34 years.....	\$16 291	\$11 387	\$23 542	\$9 911	\$21 990	\$13 307
35 to 44 years.....	\$22 232	\$16 453	\$30 340	\$16 012	\$26 710	\$16 063
45 to 54 years.....	\$24 909	\$18 594	\$26 536	\$20 536	\$30 564	\$16 837
55 to 64 years.....	\$20 109	\$14 844	\$16 250	\$2500—	\$27 197	\$15 302
65 years and over.....	\$11 730	\$7 708	\$13 750	\$6 750	\$14 977	\$10 211
Family type by presence of own children:						
Families	\$18 294	\$12 493	\$21 161	\$11 353	\$24 118	\$13 734
With own children under 18 years.....	\$18 416	\$12 189	\$30 332	\$11 875	\$24 323	\$12 998
With own children under 6 years.....	\$14 512	\$9 286	\$24 167	\$10 368	\$21 279	\$12 076
Without own children under 18 years.....	\$18 138	\$13 348	\$7 344	\$9 853	\$23 896	\$14 923
Married-couple families	\$19 752	\$18 065	\$22 604	\$12 500	\$25 703	\$20 042
With own children under 18 years.....	\$20 234	\$18 681	\$31 850	\$14 706	\$26 072	\$21 560
With own children under 6 years.....	\$15 494	\$15 529	\$30 593	\$11 400	\$22 135	\$21 198
Without own children under 18 years.....	\$19 072	\$16 125	\$7 344	\$10 526	\$25 160	\$16 860
Female householder, no husband present	\$10 254	\$6 674	\$4 318	\$4 355	\$12 502	\$7 237
With own children under 18 years.....	\$8 532	\$5 899	\$4 318	\$4 355	\$9 948	\$6 446
With own children under 6 years.....	\$5 268	\$4 488	\$3 750	\$3 929	\$5 864	\$4 750
Without own children under 18 years.....	\$13 967	\$9 688	—	\$3 750	\$16 756	\$11 343
Workers in family in 1979:						
No workers.....	\$7 564	\$3 496	\$3 500	\$3 167	\$10 855	\$3 985
1 worker.....	\$14 181	\$8 505	\$4 286	\$8 462	\$20 271	\$9 956
2 workers.....	\$20 924	\$18 188	\$30 757	\$13 026	\$26 435	\$21 051
3 or more workers.....	\$29 280	\$26 875	\$21 786	\$20 625	\$35 346	\$26 530
INCOME TYPE IN 1979						
Households	26 827	5 371	188	439	117 533	19 185
With earnings.....	22 879	4 551	154	409	100 043	15 631
Mean earnings.....	\$18 323	\$13 948	\$19 395	\$12 562	\$23 868	\$16 153
With wage or salary income.....	21 930	4 493	152	409	97 858	15 479
Mean wage or salary income.....	\$17 302	\$13 804	\$18 349	\$12 534	\$23 230	\$15 961
With nonfarm self-employment income.....	2 705	183	32	12	8 485	552
Mean nonfarm self-employment income.....	\$11 237	\$7 485	\$6 180	\$805	\$12 953	\$9 786
With farm self-employment income.....	1 140	33	—	6	845	22
Mean farm self-employment income.....	\$8 232	\$2 565	—	\$255	\$5 598	\$968
With interest, dividend, or net rental income.....	11 213	639	89	81	61 738	2 286
Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income.....	\$2 383	\$867	\$1 832	\$786	\$3 110	\$1 241
With Social Security income.....	6 037	956	13	48	28 256	3 961
Mean Social Security income.....	\$3 934	\$3 225	\$3 973	\$2 890	\$4 470	\$3 743
With public assistance income.....	1 754	927	13	67	5 002	4 024
Mean public assistance income.....	\$2 212	\$2 579	\$10 177	\$1 839	\$2 368	\$2 627
With all other income.....	7 283	1 199	38	92	30 157	4 149
Mean all other income.....	\$4 340	\$3 405	\$4 416	\$2 805	\$4 380	\$3 046

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 186. Labor Force Status in 1979 and Income Characteristics in 1979 by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980—Con.

Counties [400 or More of the Specified Racial or Spanish Origin Group]	New Castle—Con.			Sussex			
	Race—Con.		Spanish origin¹	Race			Spanish origin¹
	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979							
Families	113	710	1 450	22 794	3 824	165	168
No workers.....	13	14	248	3 286	427	23	32
1 worker.....	47	320	668	6 890	1 183	29	60
2 workers.....	37	314	416	9 785	1 431	87	57
3 or more workers.....	16	62	118	2 833	783	26	19
Married-couple families	98	615	1 034	20 097	2 368	142	132
No workers.....	6	8	122	2 836	177	13	23
1 worker.....	39	261	444	5 591	508	20	41
2 workers.....	37	284	367	9 056	1 086	83	49
3 or more workers.....	16	62	101	2 614	597	26	19
INCOME IN 1979							
Households	157	968	1 793	29 829	4 994	245	256
Less than \$5,000.....	34	113	397	3 720	1 169	55	60
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	18	57	163	2 576	619	37	21
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	6	67	156	2 809	579	2	52
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	14	105	288	5 553	1 027	29	42
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	13	90	246	4 741	680	41	33
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	26	123	158	3 619	361	29	18
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	40	122	189	4 261	402	41	16
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	—	156	126	1 711	105	5	5
\$50,000 or more.....	6	135	70	839	52	6	9
Median.....	\$17 969	\$22 241	\$12 683	\$15 250	\$10 566	\$14 948	\$9 760
Mean.....	\$19 951	\$26 705	\$17 228	\$17 925	\$12 822	\$16 424	\$13 480
Families	113	710	1 450	22 794	3 824	165	168
Less than \$5,000.....	15	12	350	1 308	640	1	36
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	12	24	140	1 561	484	23	25
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	—	48	131	1 843	475	—	14
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	10	70	224	4 300	806	29	30
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	11	63	172	4 065	594	41	20
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	26	123	117	3 320	314	19	18
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	33	106	148	4 000	362	41	14
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	—	135	106	1 633	97	5	2
\$50,000 or more.....	6	129	62	764	52	6	9
Median.....	\$21 250	\$25 682	\$11 970	\$17 772	\$11 859	\$19 243	\$10 900
Mean.....	\$23 899	\$32 045	\$17 278	\$20 404	\$14 182	\$21 602	\$15 307
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	86	474	694	8 299	1 775	80	113
Median income.....	\$5 118	\$4 314	\$5 243	\$6 666	\$4 092	\$4 364	\$7 688
Mean income.....	\$8 179	\$7 921	\$9 037	\$8 409	\$5 666	\$5 443	\$7 358
Males 15 years and over, with income	178	920	1 618	28 422	5 063	219	271
Median income.....	\$12 943	\$17 758	\$10 688	\$11 207	\$6 392	\$8 688	\$8 500
Percent year-round full-time workers.....	45.5	62.4	53.1	53.3	43.6	54.8	57.2
Median income.....	\$20 393	\$24 286	\$14 800	\$15 029	\$10 098	\$14 344	\$9 500
Females 15 years and over, with income	133	811	1 449	25 824	5 493	221	166
Median income.....	\$2 565	\$5 517	\$4 180	\$4 857	\$3 946	\$5 577	\$2 781
Percent year-round full-time workers.....	24.1	28.5	27.3	28.2	27.2	30.3	25.3
Median income.....	\$9 500	\$9 958	\$11 280	\$8 578	\$7 433	\$7 654	\$9 300
Per capita income	\$7 735	\$8 142	\$4 632	\$6 844	\$3 618	\$6 217	\$3 967
MEDIAN INCOME IN 1979 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
Age of family householder:							
15 to 24 years.....	\$11 250	\$11 250	\$4 695	\$12 878	\$5 035	\$13 056	\$7 083
25 to 34 years.....	\$20 568	\$21 346	\$12 177	\$17 259	\$10 292	\$23 750	\$10 833
35 to 44 years.....	\$13 750	\$31 874	\$13 362	\$21 598	\$15 279	\$22 292	\$16 250
45 to 54 years.....	\$25 875	\$42 834	\$15 491	\$22 663	\$12 138	\$18 125	\$16 563
55 to 64 years.....	\$2500—	\$20 673	\$24 375	\$18 505	\$13 022	\$28 214	\$7 813
65 years and over.....	\$6 250	\$9 375	\$6 838	\$12 440	\$9 462	\$12 656	\$20 893
Family type by presence of own children:							
Families	\$21 250	\$25 682	\$11 970	\$17 772	\$11 859	\$19 243	\$10 900
With own children under 18 years.....	\$20 441	\$28 984	\$11 316	\$18 651	\$11 821	\$22 813	\$10 900
With own children under 6 years.....	\$20 074	\$25 625	\$10 724	\$16 245	\$10 324	\$19 861	\$7 344
Without own children under 18 years.....	\$34 382	\$19 688	\$16 300	\$16 995	\$11 916	\$18 264	\$13 750
Married-couple families	\$22 353	\$27 880	\$15 391	\$18 790	\$14 702	\$19 737	\$13 500
With own children under 18 years.....	\$21 544	\$32 512	\$14 662	\$20 063	\$15 803	\$22 656	\$11 957
With own children under 6 years.....	\$20 074	\$26 563	\$12 730	\$16 912	\$16 010	\$19 861	\$10 000
Without own children under 18 years.....	\$34 382	\$22 788	\$20 000	\$17 553	\$12 702	\$19 375	\$18 958
Female householder, no husband present	\$2500—	\$9 955	\$4 110	\$9 575	\$7 315	\$6 125	\$3 333
With own children under 18 years.....	\$2500—	\$8 807	\$3 874	\$7 950	\$6 316	\$5 625	\$5 455
With own children under 6 years.....	—	\$8 594	\$3 456	\$5 438	\$4 304	—	\$2500—
Without own children under 18 years.....	—	\$20 769	\$7 721	\$13 013	\$10 406	\$6 250	\$2500—
Workers in family in 1979:							
No workers.....	\$4 821	\$7 188	\$4 239	\$9 743	\$4 405	\$6 250	\$7 188
1 worker.....	\$20 096	\$23 462	\$10 169	\$14 547	\$7 836	\$28 482	\$8 750
2 workers.....	\$24 861	\$27 500	\$20 338	\$20 099	\$14 681	\$19 414	\$13 750
3 or more workers.....	\$25 500	\$35 728	\$30 633	\$28 026	\$20 587	\$20 833	\$29 464
INCOME TYPE IN 1979							
Households	157	968	1 793	29 829	4 994	245	256
With earnings.....	130	875	1 438	23 787	4 104	219	216
Mean earnings.....	\$19 016	\$27 525	\$19 134	\$17 762	\$12 946	\$14 703	\$13 697
With wage or salary income.....	130	856	1 399	22 245	4 029	211	210
Mean wage or salary income.....	\$18 985	\$26 809	\$18 262	\$16 694	\$12 755	\$14 168	\$11 025
With nonfarm self-employment income.....	2	89	129	3 393	245	16	12
Mean nonfarm self-employment income.....	\$2 005	\$12 700	\$15 244	\$10 729	\$6 519	\$6 761	\$51 948
With farm self-employment income.....	—	5	—	2 136	54	35	2
Mean farm self-employment income.....	—	\$1 255	—	\$6 908	\$2 646	\$3 495	\$10 005
With interest, dividend, or net rental income.....	33	544	397	12 605	420	34	56
Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income.....	\$14 626	\$1 435	\$1 804	\$2 823	\$2 195	\$4 111	\$832
With Social Security income.....	33	73	176	9 372	1 404	71	46
Mean Social Security income.....	\$4 055	\$4 120	\$3 460	\$4 192	\$3 509	\$4 370	\$5 111
With public assistance income.....	10	50	342	1 594	1 027	16	33
Mean public assistance income.....	\$1 100	\$2 438	\$3 544	\$2 118	\$2 427	\$1 629	\$1 733
With all other income.....	28	107	232	7 607	1 152	85	49
Mean all other income.....	\$1 169	\$5 259	\$3 609	\$4 461	\$2 223	\$3 858	\$3 132

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 187. Poverty Status in 1979 of Families and Persons by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980

[Excludes inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years. Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979

	Kent				New Castle	
	Race			Spanish origin ¹	Race	
	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Black
Families	20 963	4 066	143	383	87 082	14 120
With Social Security income	3 932	590	11	39	17 905	2 503
Income above poverty level	3 557	444	11	26	17 254	2 060
Below poverty level without Social Security income	1 076	151	—	14	3 577	711
With public assistance income	1 327	765	13	67	4 055	3 325
Income above poverty level	868	343	8	38	3 030	1 394
Below poverty level without public assistance income	187	101	—	3	375	430
Householder worked in 1979	17 790	3 230	119	317	73 048	10 793
With related children under 18 years	11 950	3 143	100	272	44 523	10 360
With related children 5 to 17 years	9 548	2 621	67	217	35 636	8 633
Female householder, no husband present	2 187	1 432	16	76	9 703	5 616
Householder worked in 1979	1 464	957	11	37	6 402	3 715
With related children under 18 years	1 449	1 244	16	71	5 421	4 686
With related children under 6 years	491	625	11	36	1 607	2 053
Householder 65 years and over	2 463	337	6	21	10 963	1 262
Unrelated individuals	7 451	1 907	61	123	40 436	7 574
With Social Security income	2 181	389	5	9	10 745	1 659
Income above poverty level	1 484	151	5	7	8 337	897
Below poverty level without Social Security income	779	111	—	7	4 486	674
With public assistance income	465	184	—	5	1 034	803
Income above poverty level	108	20	—	5	396	180
Below poverty level without public assistance income	45	12	—	5	179	125
Worked in 1979	5 015	1 277	41	102	28 307	4 930
65 years and over	2 057	385	2	7	10 136	1 561
Persons	75 839	16 382	834	1 629	321 461	58 676
Related children under 18 years	22 911	6 301	304	686	83 168	21 386
Related children 5 to 17 years	16 945	4 596	213	508	63 311	15 923
60 years and over	9 581	1 398	28	88	47 302	5 758
65 years and over	6 622	1 021	13	53	31 498	3 967

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

Families	1 727	1 029	31	72	4 410	3 484
Percent below poverty level	8.2	25.3	21.7	18.8	5.1	24.7
Mean income deficit	\$2 874	\$3 142	\$3 001	\$3 719	\$3 052	\$3 223
Persons per family	3.63	3.60	3.10	4.21	3.43	3.81
With Social Security income	375	146	—	13	651	443
With public assistance income	459	422	5	29	1 025	1 931
Householder worked in 1979	1 039	536	12	35	2 759	1 595
With related children under 18 years	1 271	873	17	72	3 248	3 039
With related children 5 to 17 years	987	673	8	54	2 507	2 565
Female householder, no husband present	551	705	13	49	1 755	2 535
Householder worked in 1979	297	347	8	15	917	1 074
With related children under 18 years	509	648	13	49	1 513	2 355
With related children under 6 years	251	400	11	27	715	1 258
Householder 65 years and over	209	76	—	—	388	203
Unrelated individuals	1 730	770	38	37	9 406	2 431
Percent below poverty level	23.2	40.4	62.3	30.1	23.8	34.7
Mean income deficit	\$1 604	\$1 981	\$3 404	\$2 023	\$1 895	\$2 008
With Social Security income	697	238	—	2	2 408	762
With public assistance income	357	164	—	—	638	623
Worked in 1979	641	253	20	23	5 302	793
65 years and over	679	251	—	—	2 241	736
Persons	8 073	4 449	111	381	24 719	15 922
Percent below poverty level	10.6	27.2	13.3	23.4	7.7	27.1
Related children under 18 years	3 149	1 976	29	239	7 013	7 397
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 128	1 334	5	181	5 083	5 303
60 years and over	1 398	522	—	18	3 912	1 433
65 years and over	1 069	395	—	—	2 996	1 042

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL

Families	2 682	1 405	31	104	6 116	4 514
Percent below poverty level	12.8	34.6	21.7	27.2	7.0	32.0
Mean income deficit	\$3 236	\$3 810	\$4 520	\$4 089	\$3 589	\$4 082
Persons per family	3.57	3.65	3.10	3.90	3.41	3.81
With Social Security income	624	203	—	20	1 215	694
With public assistance income	638	523	5	29	1 299	2 288
Householder worked in 1979	1 732	848	12	67	3 889	2 324
With related children under 18 years	1 924	1 199	17	90	4 316	3 856
With related children 5 to 17 years	1 434	919	8	70	3 319	3 286
Female householder, no husband present	723	876	13	55	2 301	3 108
Householder worked in 1979	405	489	8	21	1 293	1 525
With related children under 18 years	628	801	13	55	1 933	2 828
With related children under 6 years	294	493	11	27	867	1 418
Householder 65 years and over	397	127	—	7	704	299
Unrelated individuals	2 320	838	38	53	12 239	3 252
Percent below poverty level	31.1	43.9	62.3	43.1	30.3	42.9
Mean income deficit	\$1 996	\$2 702	\$4 349	\$2 199	\$2 324	\$2 467
With Social Security income	1 036	270	—	2	4 012	1 076
With public assistance income	371	172	—	5	751	681
Worked in 1979	893	295	20	39	6 281	1 095
65 years and over	984	280	—	—	3 777	1 032
Persons	11 991	5 929	111	327	33 152	20 440
Percent below poverty level	15.8	36.2	13.3	32.4	10.3	34.8
Related children under 18 years	4 523	2 764	29	303	9 437	9 180
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 956	1 839	5	215	6 840	6 645
60 years and over	2 106	637	—	32	6 359	2 072
65 years and over	1 694	503	—	14	5 108	1 531

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL

Percent of persons:						
Below 75 percent of poverty level	7.0	19.9	10.3	17.2	5.4	20.0
Below 150 percent of poverty level	21.6	42.8	19.4	42.4	13.2	40.5
Below 200 percent of poverty level	33.7	58.3	25.4	61.8	20.6	51.8

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 188. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	The State	Kent	New Castle	Sussex
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN				
Total persons	174 132	60 339	27 275	86 518
White	145 494	51 282	24 826	69 386
Black	26 137	8 063	2 148	15 926
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	989	253	117	619
Asian and Pacific Islander	867	304	156	407
Spanish origin ¹	2 163	1 003	315	845
SEX AND AGE				
Total persons	174 132	60 339	27 275	86 518
Male	85 532	29 542	14 004	41 986
Female	88 600	30 797	13 271	44 532
Total persons	174 132	60 339	27 275	86 518
Under 5 years	12 431	4 906	1 734	5 791
5 to 9 years	12 960	5 033	2 010	5 917
10 to 14 years	14 864	5 424	2 097	7 343
15 to 19 years	16 466	6 031	2 667	7 768
20 to 24 years	14 462	5 606	2 013	6 843
25 to 29 years	13 476	4 861	2 004	6 611
30 to 34 years	13 457	4 870	2 263	6 324
35 to 39 years	11 706	4 379	2 117	5 210
40 to 44 years	9 033	3 194	1 658	4 181
45 to 49 years	9 401	3 344	1 728	4 329
50 to 54 years	9 452	2 965	1 553	4 934
55 to 59 years	9 001	2 364	1 449	5 188
60 to 64 years	8 624	2 244	1 339	5 041
65 to 69 years	6 918	1 808	957	4 153
70 to 74 years	4 778	1 331	619	2 828
75 to 79 years	3 401	1 027	403	1 971
80 to 84 years	2 090	494	343	1 253
85 years and over	1 612	458	321	833
Median	30.9	28.3	32.5	32.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
Total persons	174 132	60 339	27 275	86 518
In households	171 492	60 224	25 888	85 380
Family householder:				
Male	40 843	13 720	6 609	20 514
Female	6 566	2 572	613	3 381
Nonfamily householder:				
Male	5 646	2 062	637	2 947
Female	7 197	2 252	748	4 197
Spouse	40 790	13 580	6 644	20 566
Child	58 965	22 101	9 120	27 744
Other relatives	7 402	2 295	959	4 148
Nonrelatives	4 083	1 642	558	1 883
Persons per household	2.85	2.92	3.01	2.75
Persons per family	3.26	3.33	3.32	3.20
Persons under 18 years	50 638	19 282	7 492	23 864
Percent living with two parents	77.9	78.0	86.7	75.1
FERTILITY				
Women 15 to 24 years	15 568	6 000	2 212	7 356
Children ever born	5 818	2 404	514	2 900
Per 1,000 women	374	401	232	394
Women 25 to 34 years	13 529	4 993	2 061	6 475
Children ever born	22 704	8 699	3 211	10 794
Per 1,000 women	1 678	1 742	1 558	1 667
Women 35 to 44 years	10 355	3 790	1 830	4 735
Children ever born	28 285	10 942	4 320	13 023
Per 1,000 women	2 732	2 887	2 361	2 750
RESIDENCE IN 1975				
Persons 5 years and over	161 990	55 421	25 482	81 087
Same house	94 673	30 400	14 939	49 334
Different house in United States	65 524	23 651	10 376	31 497
Same county	39 763	14 386	7 567	17 810
Different county	25 761	9 265	2 809	13 687
Same State	6 377	2 219	550	3 608
Different State	19 384	7 046	2 259	10 079
Abroad	1 793	1 370	167	256
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				
Persons 25 years old and over	102 949	33 339	16 754	52 856
Elementary:				
0 to 7 years	11 381	3 688	1 230	6 463
8 years	9 727	3 079	1 187	5 461
High school:				
1 to 3 years	20 302	6 581	2 769	10 952
4 years	38 217	13 530	5 709	18 978
College:				
1 to 3 years	12 262	3 814	2 383	6 065
4 or more years	11 060	2 647	3 476	4 937
INDUSTRY				
Employed persons 16 years and over	73 435	24 689	11 507	37 259
Agriculture	4 971	1 405	517	3 049
Forestry and fisheries	153	46	10	97
Mining	80	43	7	30
Construction	6 876	2 135	1 101	3 640
Manufacturing	16 429	5 123	2 625	8 681
Transportation	2 881	1 092	521	1 268
Communications and other public utilities	1 642	472	297	873
Wholesale trade	3 703	1 048	711	1 944
Retail trade	11 579	4 320	1 519	5 740
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 624	670	595	1 359
Business and repair services	2 320	923	363	1 034
Personal services	2 278	701	263	1 314
Entertainment and recreation services	608	287	132	189
Professional and related services	12 306	3 937	2 288	6 081
Health services	4 467	1 375	698	2 394
Educational services	5 590	1 908	1 098	2 584
Public administration	5 005	2 487	558	1 960

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 189. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	The State	Kent	New Castle	Sussex
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS				
Persons 16 years and over	130 311	43 629	20 926	65 756
Labor force	80 546	28 501	12 217	39 828
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.8	65.3	58.4	60.6
Employed	73 455	24 689	11 507	37 259
Unemployed	5 380	2 271	680	2 429
Percent of civilian labor force	6.8	8.4	5.6	6.1
Female, 16 years and over	67 230	22 542	10 352	34 336
Labor force	33 602	11 976	4 612	17 014
Percent of female, 16 years and over	50.0	53.1	44.6	49.6
Employed	30 898	10 721	4 297	15 880
Unemployed	2 495	1 055	308	1 132
Percent of civilian labor force	7.5	9.0	6.7	6.7
Employed persons 16 years and over	73 455	24 689	11 507	37 259
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	13 410	3 924	3 082	6 404
Professional specialty occupations	7 089	2 140	1 660	3 289
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	18 367	6 633	3 206	8 528
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10 225	3 998	1 774	4 453
Service occupations	9 750	3 557	1 144	5 049
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	4 333	1 280	519	2 534
Farm operators and managers	2 036	604	266	1 166
Farm occupations, except managerial	1 617	396	121	1 100
Related agricultural occupations	455	187	115	153
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	11 488	3 812	1 665	6 011
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16 107	5 483	1 891	8 733
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4 934	1 577	463	2 894
Employed females 16 years and over	30 898	10 721	4 297	15 880
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	5 694	1 704	1 035	2 955
Professional specialty occupations	3 721	1 113	673	1 935
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	12 187	4 510	2 031	5 646
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 160	3 175	1 418	3 567
Service occupations	5 915	2 148	717	3 050
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	936	183	73	680
Farm operators and managers	346	56	39	251
Farm occupations, except managerial	513	68	24	421
Related agricultural occupations	63	45	10	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	1 064	298	85	681
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	5 102	1 878	356	2 868
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 390	520	80	790
Employed persons 16 years and over	73 455	24 689	11 507	37 259
Private wage and salary workers	53 570	17 000	8 654	27 916
Government workers	13 416	5 634	1 919	5 863
Self-employed workers	5 866	1 868	823	3 175
Unpaid family workers	603	187	111	305
Male, employed in agriculture	3 715	1 205	430	2 080
Wage and salary workers	2 176	613	241	1 322
Self-employed workers	1 450	558	173	719
Unpaid family workers	89	34	16	39
Female, employed in agriculture	1 256	200	87	969
Wage and salary workers	807	93	31	683
Self-employed workers	340	68	35	237
Unpaid family workers	109	39	21	49
INCOME IN 1979				
Households	60 252	20 606	8 607	31 039
Less than \$5,000	7 607	2 715	700	4 192
\$5,000 to \$7,499	5 381	2 154	462	2 765
\$7,500 to \$9,999	5 383	1 912	472	2 999
\$10,000 to \$14,999	10 591	3 570	1 056	5 965
\$15,000 to \$19,999	9 237	3 266	1 104	4 867
\$20,000 to \$24,999	7 302	2 620	1 058	3 624
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8 749	2 896	1 665	4 188
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3 660	1 030	998	1 632
\$50,000 or more	2 342	443	1 092	807
Median	\$15 581	\$14 923	\$22 155	\$14 633
Mean	\$19 127	\$17 248	\$30 008	\$17 357
Families	47 409	16 292	7 222	23 895
Median income	\$17 753	\$16 740	\$24 592	\$16 931
Mean income	\$21 420	\$19 018	\$32 853	\$19 602
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	16 545	5 780	1 899	8 866
Median income	\$6 399	\$6 414	\$7 471	\$6 236
Mean income	\$8 335	\$7 952	\$11 158	\$7 980
Per capita income	\$6 663	\$5 906	\$9 621	\$6 258
Households with farm self-employment income	3 627	1 077	383	2 167
Mean income	\$26 166	\$24 557	\$35 813	\$25 261
Mean farm self-employment income	\$7 418	\$8 384	\$7 816	\$6 868
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:				
Less than 25.0 percent	1 630	408	153	1 069
25.0 to 49.9 percent	696	216	84	396
50.0 to 74.9 percent	485	124	85	276
75.0 percent or more	587	237	28	322
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				
Families	4 601	1 862	460	2 279
Percent below poverty level	9.7	11.4	6.4	9.5
Female householder, no husband present	1 646	679	104	863
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	4 941	1 739	530	2 672
Percent below poverty level	29.9	30.1	27.9	30.2
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	21 845	8 537	2 235	11 073
Percent below poverty level	12.8	14.2	8.6	13.0
Related children under 18 years	8 355	3 372	843	4 140
65 years and over	2 910	1 069	186	1 655

Table 190. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.]

The State Counties				
	The State	Kent	New Castle	Sussex
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN				
Total persons	10 246	3 573	1 186	5 487
White	9 887	3 534	1 180	5 173
Black	307	39	6	262
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	36	—	—	36
Asian and Pacific Islander	16	—	—	16
Spanish origin ¹	141	—	88	53
SEX AND AGE				
Total persons	10 246	3 573	1 186	5 487
Male	5 046	1 830	611	2 605
Female	5 200	1 743	575	2 882
Total persons	10 246	3 573	1 186	5 487
Under 5 years	567	271	90	206
5 to 9 years	666	305	82	279
10 to 14 years	799	340	77	382
15 to 19 years	1 056	380	103	573
20 to 24 years	504	172	86	246
25 to 29 years	446	113	52	281
30 to 34 years	509	210	73	226
35 to 39 years	676	271	77	328
40 to 44 years	546	197	65	284
45 to 49 years	671	176	101	394
50 to 54 years	778	243	97	438
55 to 59 years	746	202	42	502
60 to 64 years	650	202	89	359
65 to 69 years	515	187	49	279
70 to 74 years	397	145	21	231
75 to 79 years	311	92	24	195
80 to 84 years	251	43	42	166
85 years and over	158	24	16	118
Median	39.3	34.9	36.9	43.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
Total persons	10 246	3 573	1 186	5 487
In households	10 246	3 573	1 186	5 487
Family householder:	2 756	883	312	1 561
Male	222	44	29	149
Female	269	100	37	132
Nonfamily householder:	2 422	108	38	276
Male	2 625	846	293	1 486
Child	3 443	1 446	453	1 544
Other relatives	456	128	19	309
Nonrelatives	53	18	5	30
Persons per household	2.79	3.15	2.85	2.59
Persons per family	3.19	3.61	3.24	2.95
Persons under 18 years	2 762	1 195	320	1 247
Percent living with two parents	87.7	94.9	91.9	79.6
FERTILITY				
Women 15 to 24 years	727	235	95	397
Children ever born	136	20	52	64
Per 1,000 women	187	85	547	161
Women 25 to 34 years	504	184	61	259
Children ever born	910	386	106	418
Per 1,000 women	1 806	2 098	1 738	1 614
Women 35 to 44 years	570	218	60	292
Children ever born	1 782	848	165	769
Per 1,000 women	3 126	3 890	2 750	2 634
RESIDENCE IN 1975				
Persons 5 years and over	9 230	3 280	792	5 158
Same house	7 188	2 464	601	4 123
Different house in United States	1 921	695	191	1 035
Same county	1 161	470	134	557
Different county	760	225	57	478
Same State	112	15	57	40
Different State	648	210	—	438
Abroad	121	121	—	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				
Persons 25 years old and over	6 654	2 105	748	3 801
Elementary:	809	288	79	442
0 to 7 years	961	314	106	541
8 years	1 374	392	122	860
High school:	2 422	789	308	1 325
1 to 3 years	593	201	66	326
4 years	495	121	67	307
College:	—	—	—	—
1 to 3 years	—	—	—	—
4 or more years	—	—	—	—
INDUSTRY				
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 507	1 368	513	2 626
Agriculture	1 875	562	205	1 108
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	—
Mining	6	—	—	6
Construction	359	149	37	173
Manufacturing	514	209	18	287
Transportation	169	45	35	89
Communications and other public utilities	61	5	7	49
Wholesale trade	107	9	23	75
Retail trade	483	129	88	266
Finance, insurance, and real estate	117	19	5	93
Business and repair services	75	46	6	23
Personal services	57	—	20	37
Entertainment and recreation services	7	7	—	—
Professional and related services	521	140	69	312
Health services	169	49	11	109
Educational services	258	70	27	161
Public administration	156	48	—	108

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 191. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	The State	Kent	New Castle	Sussex
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS				
Persons 16 years and over	7 986	2 574	919	4 493
Labor force	4 665	1 426	538	2 701
Percent of persons 16 years and over	58.4	55.4	58.5	60.1
Employed	4 507	1 368	513	2 626
Unemployed	143	49	25	69
Percent of civilian labor force	3.1	3.5	4.6	2.6
Female, 16 years and over	4 027	1 240	458	2 329
Labor force	1 645	459	188	998
Percent of female, 16 years and over	40.8	37.0	41.0	42.9
Employed	1 582	427	176	979
Unemployed	54	23	12	19
Percent of civilian labor force	3.3	5.1	6.4	1.9
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 507	1 368	513	2 626
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	644	187	91	366
Professional specialty occupations	396	111	48	237
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	732	203	96	433
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	406	119	48	239
Service occupations	274	60	54	160
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 776	537	185	1 054
Farm operators and managers	1 386	412	156	818
Farm occupations, except managerial	368	111	29	228
Related agricultural occupations	19	11	—	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	485	163	31	291
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	596	218	56	322
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	176	75	5	96
Employed females 16 years and over	1 582	427	176	979
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	276	72	25	179
Professional specialty occupations	203	45	20	138
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	526	141	71	314
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	335	97	42	196
Service occupations	155	43	32	80
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	413	99	32	282
Farm operators and managers	269	56	21	192
Farm occupations, except managerial	133	32	11	90
Related agricultural occupations	11	11	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	28	11	—	17
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	184	61	16	107
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	48	23	5	20
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 507	1 368	513	2 626
Private wage and salary workers	2 319	664	288	1 367
Government workers	536	188	47	301
Self-employed workers	1 470	462	161	847
Unpaid family workers	182	54	17	111
Male, employed in agriculture	1 423	452	168	803
Wage and salary workers	404	91	68	245
Self-employed workers	951	338	94	519
Unpaid family workers	68	23	6	39
Female, employed in agriculture	452	110	37	305
Wage and salary workers	103	17	5	81
Self-employed workers	260	62	21	177
Unpaid family workers	89	31	11	47
INCOME IN 1979				
Households	3 669	1 135	416	2 118
Less than \$5,000	409	136	22	251
\$5,000 to \$7,499	331	109	27	195
\$7,500 to \$9,999	314	80	84	150
\$10,000 to \$14,999	622	152	40	430
\$15,000 to \$19,999	438	137	39	262
\$20,000 to \$24,999	443	157	82	204
\$25,000 to \$34,999	542	162	59	321
\$35,000 to \$49,999	371	135	37	199
\$50,000 or more	199	67	26	106
Median	\$16 425	\$17 486	\$19 091	\$15 519
Mean	\$21 487	\$22 269	\$24 627	\$20 451
Families	2 978	927	341	1 710
Median income	\$20 195	\$22 004	\$21 403	\$18 692
Mean income	\$24 452	\$25 373	\$27 587	\$23 327
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	741	226	80	435
Median income	\$6 267	\$5 778	\$9 786	\$5 862
Mean income	\$8 089	\$7 774	\$10 472	\$7 814
Per capita income	\$7 697	\$7 085	\$8 645	\$7 891
Households with farm self-employment income	2 105	650	202	1 253
Mean income	\$25 730	\$26 098	\$31 553	\$24 600
Mean farm self-employment income	\$9 006	\$10 375	\$9 565	\$8 206
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:				
Less than 25.0 percent	768	213	43	512
25.0 to 49.9 percent	461	164	44	253
50.0 to 74.9 percent	358	95	65	198
75.0 percent or more	402	155	23	224
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				
Families	239	80	25	134
Percent below poverty level	8.0	8.6	7.3	7.8
Female householder, no husband present	31	4	10	17
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	162	50	17	95
Percent below poverty level	21.9	22.1	21.3	21.8
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 116	490	137	489
Percent below poverty level	10.9	13.7	11.6	8.9
Related children under 18 years	446	246	83	117
65 years and over	160	72	6	82

Table 192. **Social Characteristics for American Indian Persons on Reservations: 1980**

Table 193. **Economic Characteristics for American Indian Persons on Reservations: 1980**

(The above table(s) were omitted because there were no qualifying areas)

Table C-1. Percent of Allocation: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State
Urban and Rural and Size of Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's	Urban						Rural					
	The State	Total	Inside urbanized areas			Outside urbanized areas		Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500	Rural farm	Inside SMSA's	Outside SMSA's
			Total	Central cities	Urban fringe	Places of 10,000 or more	Places of 2,500 to 10,000					
Total persons (number) -----	594 338	420 206	367 894	70 195	297 699	23 504	28 808	174 132	26 993	10 246	398 115	196 223
Persons with two or more sample characteristics reported (number) -----	590 180	416 822	364 867	69 413	295 454	23 268	28 687	173 358	26 901	10 234	394 867	195 313
Percent of total -----	99.3	99.2	99.2	98.9	99.2	99.0	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.9	99.2	99.5
Persons with one or more allocations (number) -----	256 147	180 957	156 927	38 337	118 590	11 326	12 704	75 190	11 220	4 983	168 858	87 289
Percent of total -----	43.1	43.1	42.7	54.6	39.8	48.2	44.1	43.2	43.0	48.6	42.4	44.5
Total persons (number) -----	594 338	420 206	367 894	70 195	297 699	23 504	28 808	174 132	26 993	10 246	398 115	196 223
Relationship -----	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2
Sex -----	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7
Age -----	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.1	3.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.5
Race -----	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4
Origin -----	2.1	2.1	2.0	3.0	1.7	2.4	4.3	2.0	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.3
Place of birth -----	4.7	5.0	5.2	7.9	4.5	5.2	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.8	5.1	3.8
Persons in rural areas (number) -----	174 132	—	—	—	—	—	—	174 132	26 993	10 246	27 275	146 857
Farm residence -----	7.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.0	2.3	13.3	8.4	6.8
Persons in households (number) -----	578 115	406 623	358 702	69 352	289 350	20 414	27 507	171 492	26 809	10 246	387 536	190 579
Relationship -----	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
Persons in group quarters (number) -----	16 223	13 583	9 192	843	8 349	3 090	1 301	2 640	184	—	10 579	5 644
Type of group quarters -----	10.6	8.3	8.9	29.7	6.8	4.8	12.8	22.3	21.2	—	8.3	14.9
Foreign born persons (number) -----	18 829	15 620	14 046	2 684	11 362	798	776	3 209	606	197	14 733	4 096
Citizenship -----	6.6	6.5	6.6	7.5	6.4	5.8	5.0	7.1	5.9	12.7	6.8	6.1
Year of immigration -----	8.5	8.4	8.5	10.0	8.2	4.1	10.8	8.8	9.4	8.6	8.7	7.9
Persons 5 years and over (number) -----	553 319	391 618	343 359	65 072	278 287	21 948	26 311	161 701	25 184	9 679	371 610	181 709
Language spoken at home -----	8.8	9.1	9.1	11.7	8.5	11.2	7.8	8.1	8.0	7.1	8.8	8.8
Persons who speak a language other than English at home (number) -----	30 380	24 468	22 243	6 548	15 695	1 255	970	5 912	1 113	820	23 237	7 143
Language -----	17.0	16.0	16.0	12.8	17.3	17.3	14.8	21.0	21.4	19.0	16.1	19.7
Ability to speak English -----	11.0	10.8	10.7	9.6	11.1	11.3	11.4	12.1	12.2	14.0	11.0	11.2
Residence in 1975 -----	8.0	8.3	8.3	10.7	7.7	10.1	6.8	7.5	7.7	6.5	8.2	7.8
Persons 21 years and over (number) -----	390 487	276 027	242 616	46 910	195 706	14 714	18 697	114 460	17 925	7 016	262 775	127 712
Armed Forces status in 1975 -----	4.5	4.7	4.7	6.7	4.2	6.3	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.4	4.6	4.2
College attendance in 1975 -----	5.2	5.5	5.3	6.7	5.0	7.7	5.4	4.7	5.3	3.9	5.3	5.2
Work status in 1975 -----	4.8	5.0	4.6	6.3	4.2	8.5	7.5	4.2	5.6	2.4	4.5	5.3
Women 15 years and over (number) -----	243 085	174 131	152 960	30 963	121 997	9 354	11 817	68 954	11 328	4 156	164 728	78 357
Children ever born -----	5.7	6.0	6.1	8.7	5.4	6.4	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.4	5.9	5.3
Women 15 to 44 years (number) -----	143 630	104 178	91 520	15 887	75 633	6 169	6 489	39 452	6 185	1 801	98 367	45 263
Children ever born -----	6.1	6.3	6.4	9.0	5.8	7.2	4.6	5.5	5.0	4.1	6.3	5.6
Ever-married persons 15 to 54 years (number) -----	223 894	154 983	135 959	19 390	116 569	8 370	10 654	68 911	10 310	3 542	148 175	75 719
Times married -----	4.4	4.3	4.3	8.5	3.6	4.0	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.6
Date of first marriage -----	8.6	8.4	8.5	16.3	7.2	8.5	7.6	9.1	7.9	9.0	8.6	8.8
Persons 15 to 54 years whose first marriage ended in widowhood or divorce (number) -----	55 296	38 013	32 921	6 320	26 601	2 400	2 692	17 283	2 887	673	35 770	19 526
Whether widowed or divorced after first marriage -----	6.6	6.3	6.3	7.4	6.1	5.4	6.6	7.2	5.3	7.7	6.3	7.1
Persons 3 years old and over (number) -----	568 901	402 445	352 565	66 968	285 597	22 588	27 292	166 456	25 832	9 927	381 594	187 307
School enrollment -----	3.8	3.9	3.9	5.7	3.4	4.7	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.9	3.6
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school (number) -----	168 240	123 885	108 289	18 480	89 809	7 872	7 724	44 355	6 939	2 270	116 446	51 794
Year of school -----	4.9	5.0	5.1	6.9	4.7	5.2	4.1	4.7	3.9	6.9	5.1	4.6
Persons 3 to 34 years old (number) -----	319 473	229 033	199 436	35 613	163 823	14 315	15 282	90 440	13 853	4 228	214 869	104 604
School enrollment -----	4.5	4.6	4.5	6.4	4.1	5.4	4.2	4.2	3.6	4.6	4.6	4.2
Persons 25 years old and over (number) -----	344 657	241 708	212 886	42 166	170 720	12 150	16 672	102 949	15 932	6 654	231 278	113 379
Highest year of school attended -----	1.9	2.0	1.9	3.7	1.5	2.1	2.5	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.9	1.9
Finished highest year -----	7.6	8.0	8.1	12.0	7.1	8.6	7.4	6.7	6.9	5.3	8.0	6.8
Persons 15 years and over (number) -----	462 296	328 419	288 199	54 407	233 792	18 557	21 663	133 877	21 024	8 214	311 858	150 438
Marital status -----	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.4	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.0
Income in 1979 -----	10.2	10.4	10.4	16.1	9.0	10.6	9.9	9.9	8.3	11.8	10.6	9.5
Persons with income in 1979 allocated (number) -----	46 999	33 862	29 767	8 748	21 019	1 948	2 147	13 137	1 727	961	32 855	14 144
Percent of income allocated: -----												
None -----	17.8	16.3	16.1	19.5	14.7	20.9	15.2	21.7	19.2	16.5	17.1	19.4
0.1 to 9.9 percent -----	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.4	1.3	2.9	2.1	2.6	5.1	1.9	2.3
10.0 to 24.9 percent -----	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.5	1.9	4.0	2.1	1.5	2.1
25.0 to 49.9 percent -----	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	3.1	1.9	2.8	4.5	5.5	2.1	3.0
50.0 to 99.9 percent -----	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.9	5.9	7.9	6.3	5.3	6.2
100 percent -----	70.6	72.5	72.9	70.5	73.8	67.7	71.6	65.7	61.8	64.4	72.1	67.0
Persons 16 years and over (number) -----	451 014	320 703	281 427	53 016	228 411	18 127	21 149	130 311	20 463	7 986	304 540	146 474
Labor force status -----	3.3	3.5	3.6	5.5	3.1	4.1	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.0	3.5	2.8
Work status in 1979 -----	3.8	3.9	3.9	6.4	3.4	5.2	2.7	3.5	2.6	2.4	4.1	3.2
Unemployment in 1979 -----	14.5	14.8	14.8	21.3	13.3	16.4	13.2	13.8	12.6	16.7	14.9	13.7
Veteran status -----	4.1	4.4	4.3	7.1	3.7	6.0	3.9	3.5	3.7	2.6	4.3	3.8
Male -----	3.8	4.0	3.9	6.7	3.4	6.3	3.8	3.2	2.9	2.4	4.0	3.4
Female -----	4.5	4.7	4.7	7.4	4.0	5.7	4.0	3.8	4.3	2.9	4.6	4.1
Persons 16 years and over, at work (number) -----	256 420	184 638	165 066	26 030	139 036	9 415	10 157	71 782	11 024	4 452	177 564	78 856
Hours worked -----	6.2	6.4	6.5	9.8	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.6	4.5	5.5	6.5	5.5
Workers 16 years and over (number) -----	262 003	188 567	165 510	26 054	139 456	11 518	11 539	73 436	11 647	4 467	178 045	83 958
Means of transportation to work -----	4.3	4.5	4.5	7.1	4.0	5.5	3.6	3.9	3.1	5.8	4.4	4.2
Carpooling arrangements -----	4.1	4.2	4.2	7.1	3.8	5.1	3.4	3.7	2.9	7.7	4.1	4.0
Private vehicle occupancy -----	5.6	5.9	6.0	9.8	5.3	8.0	3.3	4.6	5.3	8.3	5.9	4.8
Travel time to work -----	8.5	8.3	8.3	12.0	7.6	8.5	7.1	9.0	7.2	17.6	8.3	8.9

Table C-1. **Percent of Allocation: 1980—Con.**

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's	Urban						Rural					
	The State	Total	Inside urbanized areas			Outside urbanized areas		Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500	Rural farm	Inside SMSA's	Outside SMSA's
			Total	Central cities	Urban fringe	Places of 10,000 or more	Places of 2,500 to 10,000					
Employed persons 16 years and over (number) ..	262 809	189 354	169 381	26 948	142 433	9 648	10 325	73 455	11 302	4 507	182 132	80 677
Industry ..	5.8	6.2	6.4	10.6	5.6	6.3	4.1	4.8	4.9	5.3	6.2	5.0
Occupation ..	5.7	6.0	6.1	10.4	5.3	5.9	3.8	4.9	4.6	4.7	6.0	5.0
Class of worker ..	5.7	6.0	6.2	10.7	5.3	5.9	3.8	4.8	4.4	5.0	6.0	4.9
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years (number) ..	389 196	279 405	246 172	41 903	204 269	16 282	16 951	109 791	16 921	6 354	265 341	123 855
Work disability status ..	4.0	4.3	4.3	6.5	3.8	5.8	2.9	3.2	3.2	2.3	4.2	3.5
Work prevention ..	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.6	1.3	2.8	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.5
Public transportation disability status ..	7.5	7.7	7.7	11.4	6.9	9.8	6.0	7.0	7.1	7.6	7.5	7.5
Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over (number) ..	55 731	37 694	33 056	10 590	22 466	1 667	2 971	18 037	3 367	1 632	35 654	20 077
Public transportation disability status ..	15.6	15.8	15.8	16.0	15.7	12.2	17.9	15.2	14.9	14.0	15.7	15.5
Persons 16 years and over, worked in 1979 (number) ..	310 141	222 843	195 498	30 583	164 915	13 788	13 557	87 298	13 714	5 368	210 307	99 834
Weeks worked ..	8.4	8.7	8.7	13.9	7.7	10.5	7.0	7.7	6.8	11.3	8.7	7.8
Usual hours worked per week ..	8.6	8.8	8.7	12.8	8.0	10.9	7.2	8.3	7.3	13.6	8.7	8.4
Households (number) ..	206 690	146 438	129 110	26 851	102 259	7 678	9 650	60 252	10 139	3 669	138 702	67 988
Income in 1979 ..	15.3	15.4	15.9	22.0	14.3	11.8	12.0	15.0	12.7	21.4	15.9	14.0
Wage or salary income ..	10.6	10.8	11.3	15.3	10.2	8.9	6.6	10.1	8.4	15.6	11.3	9.2
Nonfarm self-employment income ..	7.8	8.1	8.4	11.0	7.8	5.7	4.9	7.3	6.7	9.9	8.4	6.7
Farm self-employment income ..	11.0	11.2	11.7	15.6	10.6	9.4	7.0	10.5	9.0	14.6	11.7	9.7
Interest, dividend, or net rental income ..	10.1	10.3	10.8	14.5	9.8	6.1	7.8	9.4	8.3	11.0	10.8	8.7
Social Security income ..	10.8	11.1	11.6	16.1	10.4	6.7	8.7	10.0	8.7	12.4	11.5	9.3
Public assistance income ..	11.2	11.5	12.0	16.8	10.8	7.0	8.9	10.5	9.4	12.5	12.0	9.7
All other income ..	11.1	11.4	11.8	16.8	10.5	6.9	8.8	10.4	8.9	13.1	11.8	9.6
Households with income in 1979 allocated (number) ..	31 496	22 547	20 498	5 888	14 610	900	1 149	8 949	1 281	779	22 058	9 438
Percent of income allocated:												
None ..	13.5	12.6	12.5	13.5	12.1	10.4	16.2	15.9	16.7	11.9	12.7	15.5
0.1 to 9.9 percent ..	10.8	10.6	10.4	6.3	12.0	9.3	15.2	11.5	13.3	12.7	10.3	12.2
10.0 to 24.9 percent ..	10.2	9.8	9.7	9.2	9.9	13.1	9.0	11.3	9.7	19.6	9.7	11.4
25.0 to 49.9 percent ..	11.3	10.9	10.7	10.0	11.0	14.0	12.4	12.2	14.1	15.4	10.7	12.6
50.0 to 99.9 percent ..	19.2	20.5	20.5	23.6	19.2	23.7	17.1	16.1	16.5	16.6	20.4	16.4
100 percent ..	34.9	35.7	36.3	37.4	35.8	29.4	30.1	33.0	29.7	23.7	36.2	31.9
Families (number) ..	155 073	107 664	94 747	16 712	78 035	5 529	7 388	47 409	7 292	2 978	102 726	52 347
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts) ..	15.7	15.9	16.4	24.9	14.6	11.5	12.1	15.2	13.2	22.6	16.4	14.2
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over (number) ..	77 971	61 426	53 029	13 073	39 956	5 602	2 795	16 545	3 572	741	55 216	22 755
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts) ..	13.3	13.4	13.0	17.1	11.7	18.5	11.2	13.0	9.8	15.0	13.1	13.9

Table C-2. Characteristics Before and After Allocation: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.]

The State	Number		Percent distribution		The State	Number		Percent distribution	
	After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation		After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation
SEX					NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH				
Total persons	594 338	590 019	100.0	100.0	Total persons	594 338	566 657	100.0	100.0
Male	286 494	284 604	48.2	48.2	Native	575 509	549 434	96.8	97.0
Female	307 844	305 415	51.8	51.8	Born in State of residence	306 588	292 351	51.6	51.6
RACE					Born in different State	263 443	251 958	44.3	44.5
Total persons	594 338	586 526	100.0	100.0	Northeast	132 471	126 422	22.3	22.3
White	488 002	481 895	82.1	82.2	North Central	23 944	23 086	4.0	4.1
Black	96 157	94 714	16.2	16.1	South	98 726	94 455	16.6	16.7
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	1 391	1 372	0.2	0.2	West	8 302	7 995	1.4	1.4
Asian and Pacific Islander	4 627	4 539	0.8	0.8	Born abroad, at sea, etc.	5 478	5 125	0.9	0.9
Race, n.e.c.	4 161	4 006	0.7	0.7	Foreign born	18 829	17 223	3.2	3.0
ORIGIN					RESIDENCE IN 1975				
Total persons	594 338	581 928	100.0	100.0	Persons 5 years and over	554 578	509 981	100.0	100.0
Spanish origin	9 540	9 427	1.6	1.6	Same house	316 345	303 096	57.0	59.4
Mexican	1 415	1 413	0.2	0.2	Different house in United States	230 898	200 321	41.6	39.3
Puerto Rican	4 857	4 831	0.8	0.8	Same county	145 920	129 575	26.3	25.4
Cuban	547	535	0.1	0.1	Different county	84 978	70 746	15.3	13.9
Other Spanish	2 721	2 648	0.5	0.5	Same State	11 139	9 984	2.0	2.0
Not of Spanish origin	584 798	572 501	98.4	98.4	Different State	73 839	60 762	13.3	11.9
AGE					Northeast	36 522	28 225	6.6	5.5
Total persons	594 338	586 946	100.0	100.0	North Central	6 666	5 947	1.2	1.2
Under 5 years	41 019	40 609	6.9	6.9	South	26 439	22 848	4.8	4.5
5 to 9 years	41 935	41 463	7.1	7.1	West	4 212	3 742	0.8	0.7
10 to 14 years	49 088	48 488	8.3	8.3	Abroad	7 335	6 564	1.3	1.3
15 to 19 years	59 604	58 862	10.0	10.0	ACTIVITY IN 1975				
20 to 24 years	58 035	57 042	9.8	9.7	Persons 21 years and over	390 487	373 008	100.0	100.0
25 to 29 years	49 129	48 636	8.3	8.3	In Armed Forces in 1975	5 795	5 803	1.5	1.6
30 to 34 years	46 100	45 559	7.8	7.8	Not in Armed Forces in 1975	384 692	367 205	98.5	98.4
35 to 39 years	37 748	37 345	6.4	6.4	Persons 21 years and over	390 487	370 083	100.0	100.0
40 to 44 years	30 741	30 397	5.2	5.2	Attending college in 1975	25 950	23 544	6.6	6.4
45 to 49 years	31 110	30 804	5.2	5.2	Not attending college in 1975	364 537	346 539	93.4	93.6
50 to 54 years	31 975	31 621	5.4	5.4	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK				
55 to 59 years	31 932	31 533	5.4	5.4	Workers 16 years and over	262 003	250 720	100.0	100.0
60 to 64 years	26 937	26 610	4.5	4.5	Private vehicle	229 726	220 321	87.7	87.9
65 to 69 years	20 900	20 619	3.5	3.5	Drive alone	173 978	167 129	66.4	66.7
70 to 74 years	15 542	15 316	2.6	2.6	Carpool	55 748	53 192	21.3	21.2
75 to 79 years	10 589	10 384	1.8	1.8	Public transportation	10 655	10 215	4.1	4.1
80 to 84 years	6 732	6 573	1.1	1.1	Bus or streetcar	9 535	9 144	3.6	3.6
85 years and over	5 222	5 085	0.9	0.9	Subway or elevated train	28	28	0.0	0.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					Railroad	912	888	0.3	0.4
Total persons	594 338	587 601	100.0	100.0	Taxicab	180	155	0.1	0.1
In households	578 115	571 578	97.3	97.3	Bicycle	1 375	1 253	0.5	0.5
Family householder	155 073	154 834	26.1	26.4	Motorcycle	692	660	0.3	0.3
Nonfamily householder	51 617	51 460	8.7	8.8	Walked only	13 001	12 016	5.0	4.8
Spouse	127 639	126 170	21.5	21.5	Other means	1 568	1 510	0.6	0.6
Child	200 210	197 687	33.7	33.6	Worked at home	4 986	4 745	1.9	1.9
Other relatives	25 563	23 937	4.3	4.1	TRAVEL TIME TO WORK				
Nonrelatives	18 013	17 490	3.0	3.0	Workers 16 years and over who did not work at home	257 739	235 934	100.0	100.0
In group quarters	16 223	16 023	2.7	2.7	Less than 10 minutes	42 724	38 222	16.6	16.2
FARM RESIDENCE					10 to 19 minutes	95 035	87 277	36.9	37.0
Persons in rural areas	174 132	161 884	100.0	100.0	20 to 29 minutes	62 084	57 208	24.1	24.2
Farm	10 246	8 886	5.9	5.5	30 to 44 minutes	39 232	35 997	15.2	15.3
Nonfarm	163 886	152 998	94.1	94.5	45 or more minutes	18 664	17 230	7.2	7.3
FERTILITY					SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Women 15 to 44 years	143 630	134 888	100.0	100.0	Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	168 240	159 923	100.0	100.0
No children ever born	65 798	59 598	45.8	44.2	Nursery school	7 098	5 709	4.2	3.6
1 child	23 037	22 057	16.0	16.4	Kindergarten	8 040	7 511	4.8	4.7
2 children	27 930	27 157	19.4	20.1	Elementary (1 to 8 years)	75 528	72 367	44.9	45.3
3 children	15 154	14 764	10.6	10.9	High school (1 to 4 years)	43 288	41 570	25.7	26.0
4 children	6 705	6 498	4.7	4.8	College	34 286	32 766	20.4	20.5
5 children	2 852	2 748	2.0	2.0	YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				
6 children	1 139	1 106	0.8	0.8	Persons 25 years old and over	344 657	317 478	100.0	100.0
7 or more children	1 015	960	0.7	0.7	Elementary: 0 to 4 years	7 451	6 695	2.2	2.1
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP					5 to 7 years	19 847	17 644	5.8	5.6
Total persons	594 338	565 948	100.0	100.0	8 years	23 760	21 423	6.9	6.7
Native	575 509	549 268	96.8	97.1	High school: 1 to 3 years	57 005	51 313	16.5	16.2
Foreign born	18 829	16 680	3.2	2.9	4 years	124 798	117 727	36.2	37.1
Naturalized citizen	12 118	10 452	2.0	1.8	College: 1 to 3 years	51 590	46 266	15.0	14.6
Not a citizen	6 711	6 228	1.1	1.1	4 years	32 987	31 250	9.6	9.8
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					5 or more years	27 219	25 160	7.9	7.9
Persons 5 years and over	553 319	504 496	100.0	100.0	LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Speak only English at home	522 939	475 682	94.5	94.3	Persons 16 years and over	451 014	436 147	100.0	100.0
Speak a language other than English at home	30 380	28 814	5.5	5.7	Labor force	286 114	277 748	63.4	63.7
Speak English very well	20 234	15 671	3.7	3.1	Armed Forces	5 677	5 601	1.3	1.3
Speak English well	6 718	5 502	1.2	1.1	Civilian labor force	280 437	272 147	62.2	62.4
Speak English not well or not at all	3 428	2 895	0.6	0.6	Employed	262 809	255 203	58.3	58.5
					Unemployed	17 628	16 944	3.9	3.9
					Not in labor force	164 900	158 399	36.6	36.3

Table C-2. Characteristics Before and After Allocation: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.]

The State	Number		Percent distribution		The State	Number		Percent distribution	
	After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation		After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation
CLASS OF WORKER					INCOME IN 1979				
Employed persons 16 years and over	262 809	247 870	100.0	100.0	Households	206 690	175 062	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers	204 504	192 721	77.8	77.8	Less than \$5,000	23 995	19 813	11.6	11.3
Government workers	44 734	42 247	17.0	17.0	\$5,000 to \$7,999	15 316	12 599	7.4	7.2
Self-employed workers	12 379	11 780	4.7	4.8	\$7,500 to \$9,999	15 409	12 840	7.5	7.3
Unpaid family workers	1 192	1 122	0.5	0.5	\$10,000 to \$14,999	31 301	26 721	15.1	15.3
OCCUPATION					\$15,000 to \$19,999	29 342	25 189	14.2	14.4
Employed persons 16 years and over	262 809	247 861	100.0	100.0	\$20,000 to \$24,999	26 462	22 554	12.8	12.9
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	63 065	60 216	24.0	24.3	\$25,000 to \$34,999	34 806	30 090	16.8	17.2
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	26 775	25 593	10.2	10.3	\$35,000 to \$49,999	19 543	16 502	9.5	9.4
Professional specialty occupations	36 290	34 623	13.8	14.0	\$50,000 or more	10 516	8 754	5.1	5.0
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	82 380	77 948	31.3	31.4	Median	\$17 846	\$17 990	...	...
Technicians and related support occupations	11 409	10 827	4.3	4.4	Mean	\$21 174	\$21 216	...	...
Sales occupations	23 954	22 682	9.1	9.2	Families	155 073	130 778	...	...
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	47 017	44 439	17.9	17.9	Median income	\$20 817	\$21 008	...	...
Service occupations	34 826	32 479	13.3	13.1	Mean income	\$23 933	\$24 074	...	...
Private household occupations	1 708	1 609	0.6	0.6	Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	77 971	67 567	...	...
Protective service occupations	4 565	4 276	1.7	1.7	Median income	\$6 480	\$6 613	...	...
Service occupations, except protective and household	28 553	26 594	10.9	10.7	Mean income	\$8 888	\$9 006	...	...
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	5 994	5 551	2.3	2.2	Persons 15 years and over	462 296	415 047	100.0	100.0
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	33 190	31 337	12.6	12.6	Without income	72 317	65 534	15.6	15.8
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	43 354	40 330	16.5	16.3	With income	389 979	349 513	84.4	84.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	20 246	18 932	7.7	7.6	\$1 to \$1,999 or loss	57 457	50 363	12.4	12.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	11 161	10 427	4.2	4.2	\$2,000 to \$2,999	30 337	26 709	6.6	6.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11 947	10 971	4.5	4.4	\$3,000 to \$4,999	48 210	41 835	10.4	10.1
INDUSTRY					\$5,000 to \$7,999	56 418	49 842	12.2	12.0
Employed persons 16 years and over	262 809	247 451	100.0	100.0	\$8,000 to \$9,999	32 046	28 906	6.9	7.0
Agriculture	6 385	5 943	2.4	2.4	\$10,000 to \$11,999	28 159	25 375	6.1	6.1
Forestry and fisheries	235	201	0.1	0.1	\$12,000 to \$14,999	32 959	30 352	7.1	7.3
Mining	189	171	0.1	0.1	\$15,000 to \$24,999	68 622	63 139	14.8	15.2
Construction	17 197	16 325	6.5	6.6	\$25,000 to \$49,999	29 553	27 271	6.4	6.6
Manufacturing	62 077	58 559	23.6	23.7	\$50,000 or more	6 218	5 721	1.3	1.4
Nondurable goods	41 191	38 972	15.7	15.7	Median	\$8 153	\$8 393	...	...
Durable goods	20 886	19 587	7.9	7.9	Mean	\$11 352	\$11 522	...	...
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	17 186	16 398	6.5	6.6	Male, 15 years and over	219 211	196 084	100.0	100.0
Wholesale trade	14 651	13 937	5.6	5.6	Without income	16 755	14 108	7.6	7.2
Retail trade	42 457	39 616	16.2	16.0	With income	202 456	181 976	92.4	92.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	13 437	12 714	5.1	5.1	Median income	\$12 558	\$12 937	...	...
Services	74 553	70 116	28.4	28.3	Female, 15 years and over	243 085	218 963	100.0	100.0
Business services	6 434	5 987	2.4	2.4	Without income	55 562	51 426	22.9	23.5
Repair services	3 154	2 953	1.2	1.2	With income	187 523	167 537	77.1	76.5
Personal services	7 381	7 005	2.8	2.8	Median income	\$5 178	\$5 274	...	...
Entertainment and recreation services	2 635	2 436	1.0	1.0	INCOME TYPE IN 1979				
Professional and related services	54 949	51 735	20.9	20.9	Households	206 690	183 814	100.0	100.0
Public administration	14 442	13 471	5.5	5.4	Without earnings	33 187	31 726	16.1	17.3
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979					With earnings	173 503	152 088	83.9	82.7
Persons 16 years and over	451 014	433 796	100.0	100.0	Mean earnings	\$21 029	\$21 193	...	...
Worked in 1979	310 141	299 264	68.8	69.0	Without wage or salary income	38 215	36 197	18.5	19.7
50 to 52 weeks	189 527	175 013	42.0	40.3	With wage or salary income	168 475	148 538	81.5	80.8
27 to 49 weeks	62 393	57 094	13.8	13.2	Mean wage or salary income	\$20 365	\$20 564	...	...
1 to 26 weeks	58 221	51 906	12.9	12.0	Without nonfarm self-employment income	190 914	176 801	92.4	96.2
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	242 957	222 970	53.9	51.4	With nonfarm self-employment income	15 776	13 690	7.6	7.4
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week	67 184	60 415	14.9	13.9	Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$11 929	\$11 988	...	...
Did not work in 1979	140 873	134 532	31.2	31.0	Without farm self-employment income	202 407	180 239	97.9	98.1
Persons 16 years and over	451 014	385 558	100.0	100.0	With farm self-employment income	4 283	3 676	2.1	2.0
With unemployment in 1979	57 455	48 053	12.7	12.5	Mean farm self-employment income	\$6 854	\$6 716	...	...
Unemployed 1 to 4 weeks	16 465	13 810	3.7	3.6	Without interest, dividend, or net rental income	116 867	106 645	56.5	58.0
Unemployed 5 to 14 weeks	19 625	16 439	4.4	4.3	With interest, dividend, or net rental income	89 823	79 233	43.5	43.1
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	21 365	17 804	4.7	4.6	Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income	\$2 898	\$2 953	...	...
No unemployment in 1979	393 559	337 505	87.3	87.5	Without Social Security income	156 414	141 330	75.7	76.9
DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS					With Social Security income	50 276	43 047	24.3	23.4
Persons 16 to 64 years	389 196	373 780	100.0	100.0	Mean Social Security income	\$4 243	\$4 290	...	...
With a work disability	30 785	29 845	7.9	8.0	Without public assistance income	192 011	171 746	92.9	93.4
Prevented from working	14 813	14 361	3.8	3.8	With public assistance income	14 679	11 706	7.1	6.4
No work disability	358 411	343 935	92.1	92.0	Mean public assistance income	\$2 440	\$2 407	...	...
With a public transportation disability	6 369	5 715	1.6	1.5	Without all other income	154 717	138 927	74.9	75.6
No public transportation disability	382 827	354 265	98.4	94.8	With all other income	51 973	44 845	25.1	24.4
Persons 65 years and over	55 731	47 027	100.0	100.0	Mean all other income	\$4 202	\$4 246	...	...
With a public transportation disability	8 850	7 403	15.9	15.7	INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				
No public transportation disability	46 881	39 624	84.1	84.3	Families	13 776	10 574	100.0	100.0
VETERAN STATUS OF CIVILIANS					With Social Security income	2 237	1 551	16.2	14.7
Male, 16 years and over	208 410	200 508	100.0	100.0	With public assistance income	4 728	3 679	34.3	34.8
Veteran	75 246	73 045	36.1	36.4	Householder worked in 1979	7 814	5 974	56.7	56.5
Nonveteran	133 164	127 463	63.9	63.6	With related children under 18 years	10 767	8 329	78.2	78.8
Female, 16 years and over	236 927	226 366	100.0	100.0	Female householder, no husband present	6 754	5 325	49.0	50.4
Veteran	3 321	3 191	1.4	1.4	Householder 65 years and over	1 256	906	9.1	8.6
Nonveteran	233 606	223 175	98.6	98.6	Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	18 334	15 315	100.0	100.0
					With Social Security income	5 621	4 783	30.7	31.2
					With public assistance income	2 334	2 058	12.7	13.4
					Worked in 1979	8 215	6 657	44.8	43.5
					65 years and over	5 383	4 667	29.4	30.5
					Persons for whom poverty status is determined	68 408	60 695	100.0	100.0
					Related children under 18 years	25 463	19 183	37.2	31.6
					65 years and over	7 573	7 075	11.1	11.7

Table C-3. Percent of Allocation for Selected Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.]

The State
Urban and Rural and Size of
Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's
SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 2,500 or More
Counties

The State -----

URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE
Urban -----
 Inside urbanized areas -----
 Central cities -----
 Urban fringe -----
 Outside urbanized areas -----
 Places of 10,000 or more -----
 Places of 2,500 to 10,000 -----
Rural -----
 Places of 1,000 to 2,500 -----
 Other rural -----
 Rural farm -----

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA's
Inside SMSA's -----
 Urban -----
 Central cities -----
 Not in central cities -----
 Rural -----
Outside SMSA's -----
 Urban -----
 Rural -----

SCSA's
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, Pa.-Del.-
N.J.-Md. -----
 Urban -----
 Rural -----
Delaware (pt.) -----
 Urban -----
 Rural -----
Maryland (pt.) -----
 Urban -----
 Rural -----
New Jersey (pt.) -----
 Urban -----
 Rural -----
Pennsylvania (pt.) -----
 Urban -----
 Rural -----

SMSA's
Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md. -----
 Urban -----
 Rural -----
Delaware (pt.) -----
 Urban -----
 Rural -----
Maryland (pt.) -----
 Urban -----
 Rural -----
New Jersey (pt.) -----
 Urban -----
 Rural -----

URBANIZED AREAS
Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md. -----
Delaware (pt.) -----
Maryland (pt.) -----
New Jersey (pt.) -----

PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE
Brookside (CDP) -----
Claymont (CDP) -----
Dover city -----
Dover Base Housing (CDP) -----
Edgemoor (CDP) -----
Elsmere town -----
Highland Acres (CDP) -----
Laurel town -----
Middletown town -----
Milford city -----
Newark city -----
New Castle city -----
Seaford city -----
Smyrna town -----
Stanton (CDP) -----
Talleyville (CDP) -----
Wilmington city -----
Wilmington Manor (CDP) -----

COUNTIES
Kent -----
New Castle -----
Sussex -----

Total persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment		Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended		Persons 16 years and over				Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979		Households—Income in 1979	
2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975					Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Em-ployed—Occu-pation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked				
99.3	43.1	1.2	4.7	8.8	8.0	3.8	1.9	3.3	14.5	5.7	8.4	10.2	15.3				
99.2	43.1	1.2	5.0	9.1	8.3	3.9	2.0	3.5	14.8	6.0	8.7	10.4	15.4				
99.2	42.7	1.1	5.2	9.1	8.3	3.9	1.9	3.6	14.8	6.1	8.7	10.4	15.9				
98.9	54.6	1.4	7.9	11.7	10.7	5.7	3.7	5.5	21.3	10.4	13.9	16.1	22.0				
99.2	39.8	1.1	4.5	8.5	7.7	3.4	1.5	3.1	13.3	5.3	7.7	9.0	14.3				
99.3	45.9	2.1	4.1	9.4	8.3	4.2	2.3	3.1	14.7	4.8	8.8	10.3	11.9				
99.0	48.2	3.1	5.2	11.2	10.1	4.7	2.1	4.1	16.4	5.9	10.5	10.6	11.8				
99.6	44.1	1.2	3.2	7.8	6.8	3.9	2.5	2.2	13.2	3.8	7.0	9.9	12.0				
99.6	43.2	1.2	3.8	8.1	7.5	3.5	1.7	2.7	13.8	4.9	7.7	9.9	15.0				
99.7	43.0	1.1	3.2	8.0	7.7	3.3	1.7	2.4	12.6	4.6	6.8	8.3	12.7				
99.5	43.2	1.3	3.9	8.2	7.4	3.5	1.7	2.8	14.0	5.0	7.8	10.2	15.4				
99.9	48.6	1.4	3.8	7.1	6.5	3.1	0.9	2.0	16.7	4.7	11.3	11.8	21.4				
99.2	42.4	1.1	5.1	8.8	8.2	3.9	1.9	3.5	14.9	6.0	8.7	10.6	15.9				
99.2	42.7	1.1	5.2	9.1	8.2	3.9	1.9	3.6	14.8	6.1	8.7	10.4	15.9				
98.9	54.6	1.4	7.9	11.7	10.7	5.7	3.7	5.5	21.3	10.4	13.9	16.1	22.0				
99.3	39.9	1.1	4.5	8.5	7.7	3.4	1.5	3.1	13.3	5.3	7.7	9.0	14.3				
99.2	38.9	1.2	3.7	5.6	7.1	3.8	2.0	2.7	16.1	4.6	9.2	13.6	16.6				
99.5	44.5	1.5	3.8	8.8	7.8	3.6	1.9	2.8	13.7	5.0	7.8	9.5	14.0				
99.3	46.0	2.1	4.0	9.3	8.5	4.2	2.4	3.0	14.7	5.0	9.0	10.4	11.8				
99.6	44.0	1.3	3.8	8.6	7.5	3.4	1.7	2.7	13.3	5.0	7.4	9.2	14.7				
99.3	42.8	1.3	4.9	7.5	7.2	4.4	2.5	3.6	14.7	6.1	8.7	10.9	16.5				
99.3	43.1	1.3	5.1	7.6	7.3	4.5	2.5	3.7	14.8	6.3	8.8	10.9	16.5				
99.6	39.6	1.2	3.5	7.3	6.5	3.2	2.4	2.4	13.3	4.7	7.6	10.6	16.2				
99.2	42.4	1.1	5.1	8.8	8.2	3.9	1.9	3.5	14.9	6.0	8.7	10.6	15.9				
99.2	42.7	1.1	5.2	9.1	8.2	3.9	1.9	3.6	14.8	6.1	8.7	10.4	15.9				
99.2	38.9	1.2	3.7	5.6	7.1	3.8	2.0	2.7	16.1	4.6	9.2	13.6	16.6				
99.6	41.4	1.7	4.2	7.3	6.8	3.7	2.9	1.8	14.6	6.1	8.1	11.0	16.0				
99.5	43.3	1.9	4.0	8.0	9.2	3.8	2.1	2.0	17.1	9.8	11.4	12.9	18.1				
99.6	40.9	1.6	4.3	7.2	6.2	3.6	3.1	1.8	14.0	5.2	7.2	10.6	15.4				
99.5	41.1	1.1	3.9	7.0	6.4	3.9	2.2	2.7	13.4	6.0	7.6	9.3	14.5				
99.5	41.2	1.1	4.1	6.8	6.4	3.9	2.1	2.7	13.3	6.1	7.5	9.1	14.2				
99.7	40.8	1.2	3.2	7.8	6.5	3.4	2.9	2.5	13.8	5.5	8.1	10.5	16.5				
99.2	43.4	1.4	5.2	7.6	7.4	4.7	2.7	3.9	15.1	6.1	9.1	11.5	17.3				
99.2	43.9	1.5	5.4	7.6	7.5	4.8	2.8	4.1	15.4	6.3	9.3	11.6	17.4				
99.7	38.7	1.1	3.6	7.1	6.5	3.0	2.0	2.5	12.7	4.2	7.3	10.5	16.1				
99.3	42.1	1.2	4.8	8.5	7.7	3.7	2.0	3.3	14.8	6.0	8.7	10.8	16.3				
99.2	42.4	1.1	5.1	8.9	8.1	3.8	1.9	3.5	14.8	6.2	8.8	10.5	16.1				
99.6	40.8	1.4	3.8	7.1	6.2	3.5	2.4	2.2	14.8	5.1	8.5	12.3	17.4				
99.2	42.4	1.1	5.1	8.8	8.2	3.9	1.9	3.5	14.9	6.0	8.7	10.6	15.9				
99.2	42.7	1.1	5.2	9.1	8.2	3.9	1.9	3.6	14.8	6.1	8.7	10.4	15.9				
99.2	38.9	1.2	3.7	5.6	7.1	3.8	2.0	2.7	16.1	4.6	9.2	13.6	16.6				
99.6	41.4	1.7	4.2	7.3	6.8	3.7	2.9	1.8	14.6	6.1	8.1	11.0	16.0				
99.5	43.3	1.9	4.0	8.0	9.2	3.8	2.1	2.0	17.1	9.8	11.4	12.9	18.1				
99.6	40.9	1.6	4.3	7.2	6.2	3.6	3.1	1.8	14.0	5.2	7.2	10.6	15.4				
99.8	41.0	1.1	3.7	7.9	5.8	3.0	1.8	2.8	14.5	5.6	9.3	12.2	18.8				
99.8	39.9	1.1	4.3	7.6	6.1	3.1	1.8	3.0	14.3	5.9	8.8	10.8	17.0				
99.9	42.4	1.2	2.9	8.2	5.4	2.9	1.8	2.5	14.9	5.3	10.0	14.0	21.7				
99.2	42.4	1.1	5.0	8.9	8.1	3.8	1.9	3.5	14.7	6.2	8.7	10.4	16.0				
99.2	42.7	1.1	5.2	9.1	8.3	3.9	1.9	3.6	14.8	6.1	8.7	10.4	15.9				
99.5	43.3	1.9	4.0	8.0	9.2	3.8	2.1	2.0	17.1	9.8	11.4	12.9	18.1				
99.9	37.9	1.1	3.3	7.8	4.9	2.7	1.6	2.3	12.5	4.9	7.4	9.3	15.9				
99.6	37.5	0.6	7.8	8.7	9.6	2.5	1.1	4.2	14.8	6.3	8.3	9.7	16.6				
99.7	43.7	1.7	3.7	10.4	10.6	3.5	1.7	2.8	15.7	4.9	8.5	10.5	16.0				
99.0	48.2	3.1	5.2	11.2	10.1	4.7	2.1	4.1	16.4	5.9	10.5	10.6	11.8				
99.9	42.9	1.0	3.2	5.3	8.0	4.8	2.8	1.3	10.3	3.7	8.1	7.7	9.2				
99.2	39.0	1.2	4.7	6.7	8.8	4.1	1.3	2.9	11.2	5.4	6.4	11.8	15.3				
98.9	41.8	1.1	5.4	9.2	5.9	4.8	1.3	3.2	13.6	4.2	8.9	10.7	14.8				
100.0	39.6	0.6	1.9	4.6	9.2	1.1	1.7	2.2	6.9	3.2	5.3	7.8	14.2				
99.8	43.5	0.8	2.1	12.5	5.4	3.0	1.4	2.9	13.3	4.9	6.9	9.7	16.2				
99.7	44.4	0.7	6.0	10.5	4.6	5.0	0.8	3.9	13.4	2.8	6.1	8.4	14.0				
99.5	47.0	1.9	3.9	7.7	8.2	3.9	1.9	4.0	14.4	5.6	7.8	10.0	12.4				
94.2	39.5	1.9	9.2	12.9	12.6	7.1	3.9	8.3	16.8	11.9	12.5	11.8	17.9				
100.0	41.0	0.2	2.9	8.0	6.7	3.4	0.5	1.6	13.5	6.4	8.4	9.9	13.6				
99.7	37.4	0.5	2.2	5.6	4.4	2.3	1.3	1.1	14.1	3.2	8.2	4.1	7.3				
98.9	52.3	2.0	3.5	10.0	7.7	6.2	6.2	0.8	16.2	2.7	5.5	20.3	13.9				
99.8	44.0	0.5	4.1	7.4	7.2	3.2	0.7	1.7	12.9	4.8	6.1	6.9	11.3				
99.8	32.1	0.5	3.1	4.2	6.1	2.6	0.6	1.6	9.8	3.6	4.5	6.8	13.7				
98.9	54.6	1.4	7.9	11.7	10.7	5.7	3.7	5.5	21.3	10.4	13.9	16.1	22.0				
99.9	42.3	1.7	3.9	8.6	6.3	2.7	1.2	2.4	12.9	4.7	7.0	9.2	15.4				
99.3	45.1	1.7	4.2	9.4	8.9	4.0	2.3	3.3	14.1	5.4	8.1	10.1	13.7				
99.2	42.4	1.1	5.1	8.8	8.2	3.9	1.9	3.5	14.9	6.0	8.7	10.6	15.9				
99.8	43.8	1.2	3.4	8.2	6.7	3.2	1.5	2.4	13.3	4.6	7.5	8.9	14.2				

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are

one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Statistics for subdivisions of counties are presented for 11 States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin). A series of tables paralleling those for places and identified with an "a" suffix present data for minor civil divisions (i.e., towns and townships) of 2,500 or more inhabitants. In this report, minor civil divisions (MCD's) coextensive with census designated places (CDP's) are shown only as MCD's.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below. Places with a 1980 population below 2,500 are not shown in this report.

Central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas, regardless of population, are shown only in the tables designated "... for Areas and Places." Thus, a central city with a population between 10,000 and 50,000 will not appear in the tables for places of 10,000 to 50,000.

Incorporated Places

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New

York, and towns in the six New England States, New York and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are also recognized as minor civil divisions (MCD's) for census purposes. The boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

In Connecticut, a unique situation exists in which one incorporated place (Woodmont borough) is subordinate to another (Milford city). The city of Milford is coextensive with the town of Milford. In the tables for the Connecticut report in this series and other series of 1980 census reports, data shown for Milford city exclude those for Woodmont borough, and the user must therefore refer to data for Milford town (which include those for the borough) for data for Milford city.

Census Designated Places

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place." To be recognized for the 1980 census, CDP's must have a minimum 1980 population as follows:

Area	Minimum CDP population
Alaska	25
Hawaii	300
All other States:	
Inside urbanized areas:	
With one or more cities of 50,000 or more	5,000
With no city of 50,000 or more	1,000
Outside urbanized areas	1,000

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the 1980 census reports are CDP's. Honolulu CDP essentially represents the Honolulu Judicial District. The city of Honolulu, coextensive with the county of Honolulu, is not recognized for census purposes.

In many of the 11 States for which data are shown for MCD's (see section above on county subdivisions) certain CDP's are coextensive with MCD's (i.e., towns and townships). Data for these entities are shown only in the Town/Township tables in the reports for those States.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas (see definition of urbanized areas). More specifically, the urban population consists of all persons living in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons living in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population not classified as urban constitutes the *rural* population.

In censuses prior to 1950, the urban population comprised all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants and areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. A definition of urban population restricted to incorporated places having 2,500 or more inhabitants excludes a number of large and densely settled areas merely because they are not incorporated. Prior to 1950, an effort was made to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by inclusion of selected areas which were classified as urban under special rules; however, the inhabitants of many large and closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban population.

To improve its measure of the urban population, the Bureau of the Census in 1950 adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for unincorporated places. For the 1950 census, the urban population was defined as all persons residing in urbanized areas and, outside these areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, which had 2,500 or more inhabitants. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in 1960, (but not in 1970 or 1980), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Va., were designated as urban. However, most of the residents of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban in any event because they were residents of an urbanized area or an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more. Second, "extended cities" (see following section for definition) were identified in 1970 and 1980. Their recognition has, in general, had very little impact on the urban and rural population figures. Third, changes since 1970 in the criteria for defining central cities have permitted urbanized areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Rural Farm

The farm population is identified only in rural areas and includes all persons living on places of one acre or more from which at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold during 1979. The definition of a farm has been changed since the 1970 census, when a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of annual sales or a place of under 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales.

Extended Cities

Since 1960 there has been an increasing trend toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory essentially rural in character. The classification of all the inhabitants of such cities as urban would include in the urban population persons whose environment is primarily rural in character. For the 1970 and 1980 censuses, in order to separate these people from those residing in the closely settled portions of such cities, the Bureau of the Census classified as rural a portion

or portions of each such city that was located in an urbanized area. To be treated as an extended city, a city must contain one or more areas that are each at least 5 square miles in extent and have a population density of less than 100 persons per square mile. The area or areas must constitute at least 25 percent of the land area of the legal city or include at least 25 square miles. These areas are excluded from the urbanized area.

Those cities designated as extended cities thus consist of an urban part and a rural part. In the tables of this report, data for the urban part are shown separately following the data for the entire city. Only the urban part is considered to be the central city of an urbanized area. However, the term "central city" as used for SMSA's refers to the entire population within the legal boundaries of the city. In tables 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60, data for central cities of SMSA's are shown under "urban" and therefore exclude the rural parts of extended cities.

URBANIZED AREAS

Definition

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities, and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe").

The following criteria are used in determining the eligibility and definition of the 1980 urbanized areas:¹

An urbanized area comprises an incorporated place² and adjacent densely settled surrounding area that together have a minimum population of 50,000.³ The densely settled surrounding area consists of:

1. Contiguous incorporated or census designated places having:

¹ All references to population counts and densities relate to data from the 1980 census.

² In Hawaii, incorporated places do not exist in the sense of functioning local governmental units. Instead, census designated places are used in defining a central city and for applying urbanized area criteria.

³ The rural portions of extended cities, as defined in the Census Bureau's extended city criteria, are excluded from the urbanized area. In addition, for an urbanized area to be recognized, it must include a population of at least 25,000 that does not reside on a military base.

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

- a. A population of 2,500 or more; or,
 - b. A population of fewer than 2,500 but having either a population density of 1,000 persons per square mile, or a closely settled area containing a minimum of 50 percent of the population, or a cluster of at least 100 housing units.
2. Contiguous unincorporated area which is connected by road and has a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile.⁴
3. Other contiguous unincorporated area with a density of less than 1,000 persons per square mile, provided that it:
- a. Eliminates an enclave of less than 5 square miles which is surrounded by built-up area.
 - b. Closes an indentation in the boundary of the densely settled area that is no more than 1 mile across the open end and encompasses no more than 5 square miles.
 - c. Links an outlying area of qualifying density, provided that the outlying area is:
 - (1) Connected by road to, and is not more than 1½ miles from, the main body of the urbanized area.
 - (2) Separated from the main body of the urbanized area by water or other undevelopable area, is connected by road to the main body of the urbanized area, and is not more than 5 miles from the main body of the urbanized area.
4. Large concentrations of nonresidential urban area (such as industrial parks, office areas, and major airports), which have at least one-quarter of their boundary contiguous to an urbanized area.

A map of each urbanized area in this State appears in the PC80-1-A report for the State.

Urbanized Area Titles

1. The titles of urbanized areas existing prior to the 1980 Census of Popula-

⁴Any area of extensive nonresidential urban land use, such as railroad yards, airports, factories, parks, golf courses, and cemeteries, is excluded in computing the population density.

- tion and Housing are retained unchanged except for mergers and for those areas meeting items 4 and/or 5 of the titling criteria.
2. The titles of new urbanized areas qualifying as the result of the 1980 census are determined as follows:
- a. The name of the incorporated place with the largest population in the urbanized area is always listed.
 - b. The names of up to two additional incorporated places may be listed, with eligibility determined as follows:
 - (1) Those with a population of at least 250,000.
 - (2) Those with a population of 15,000 to 250,000, provided that they are at least one-third the population of the largest place in the urbanized area.
3. Area titles that include the names of more than one incorporated place start with the name of the largest and list the others in descending order of their population.
4. In addition to incorporated place names, the titles contain the name of each State into which the urbanized area extends.
5. Regional titles may be used to identify urbanized areas with population over 1 million, in which case only the largest city of the urbanized area is included in the title.

Urbanized Area Central Cities

The central cities of urbanized areas are those named in the titles except where regional titles are used. In such cases, the central cities are those that have qualified under items 1 or 2 of the titling criteria. Data for central cities of urbanized areas refer to the urban portion of these cities, thus excluding the rural portions of extended cities, as discussed above.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

Definition

The general concept of a metropolitan area is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities

which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. The standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on metropolitan areas. The SMSA's are designated and defined by the Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards developed by the inter-agency Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Each SMSA has one or more central counties containing the area's main population concentration: an urbanized area with at least 50,000 inhabitants. An SMSA may also include outlying counties which have close economic and social relationships with the central counties. The outlying counties must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and must also meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, SMSA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The population living in SMSA's may also be referred to as the metropolitan population. The population is subdivided into "inside central city (or cities)" and "outside central city (or cities)." The population living outside SMSA's constitutes the nonmetropolitan population.

SMSA Titles

Each SMSA except one (Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.) has at least one central city. The titles of SMSA's include up to three city names, as well as the name of each State into which the SMSA extends. For the 1980 census, central cities of SMSA's are those named in the titles of the SMSA's, with the exception of Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., which has no central city, and Northeast Pennsylvania, the central cities of which are Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Hazleton. Data on central cities of SMSA's include the entire population within the legal city boundaries. In Hawaii, where there are no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census, census designated places are recognized as central cities.

In this report, central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas, regardless of population, are shown only in the

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

tables designated "... for Areas and Places." Thus, a central city with a population between 10,000 and 50,000 will not appear in the tables for places of 10,000 to 50,000.

New SMSA Standards

New standards for designating and defining metropolitan statistical areas were published in the *Federal Register* on January 3, 1980. The SMSA's recognized for the 1980 census comprise (1) all areas as defined on January 1, 1980, except for one area which was defined provisionally during the 1970's on the basis of population estimates but whose qualification was not confirmed by 1980 census counts; and (2) a group of 36 new areas defined on the basis of 1980 census counts and the new standards that were published on January 3, 1980.

When the data on commuting flows become available from 1980 census tabulations, the new standards will be applied to the areas existing on January 1, 1980, and the boundaries, definitions, and titles for all SMSA's will be reviewed.

To aid users who want to become familiar with the SMSA standards and how they are applied, documents are available from the Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREAS

In some parts of the country, metropolitan development has progressed to the point that adjoining SMSA's are themselves socially and economically inter-related. These areas are designated standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's) by the Office of Management and Budget, and are defined using standards included as part of the new SMSA standards described above.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN URBANIZED AREAS AND SMSA's

Although urbanized areas and SMSA's

are closely related in concept, there are important differences. The urbanized area consists of the contiguous built-up territory around each larger city and thus corresponds generally to the core of the SMSA. The SMSA definitions use counties as building blocks (in New England, cities and towns are used). SMSA's are generally larger than their core urbanized area because they include discontinuous urban and suburban development beyond the periphery of the continuously built-up territory. SMSA's may also include rural territory, while urbanized areas do not.

The new SMSA standards provide that each SMSA must include an urbanized area. SMSA's with separate large urban concentrations may include two or more urbanized areas. Occasionally, a portion of an urbanized area extends across the SMSA boundary into a nonmetropolitan county or another SMSA. Such portions are usually quite small in area and population. While each SMSA must include an urbanized area, urbanized areas may be defined outside the boundaries of any SMSA.

AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS

American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1980 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and State governments. Federal and State reservations are located in 33 States and may cross State, county, minor civil division/census county division, and place boundaries. In this report, tribal trust lands outside the boundaries of reservations (off reservation) are not included as part of the reservations.

As part of 1980 census evaluations, there will be an evaluation of data for American Indian reservations. The results of the evaluation will be presented in 1980 census special reports on the American Indian population.

Data on 115 American Indian reservations were published in the 1970 census subject report, *American Indians*, PC(2)-1F. However, 1980 data may not be comparable to 1970 data because of boundary changes, improvements in geographic identification, enumeration techniques, etc., used in the 1980 census.

ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES

Alaska Native villages constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska which were listed in sections 11 and 16 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Public Law 92-203, or which met the requirements of the act, and which the Secretary of Interior determined were, on the 1970 census enumeration date (April 1), composed of 25 or more Alaska Natives. This list was reviewed and updated for the Census Bureau by the State of Alaska prior to the 1980 census, to identify specifically only those entities that were recognized legally as Alaska Native villages.

Data on Alaska Native villages are not available from previous censuses. Some cities and "unincorporated places" (referred to as "census designated places" in 1980) which were identified in the 1970 census may, however, correspond to 1980 Alaska Native villages, but may not have identical boundaries.

AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for counties and county equivalents are available in table 2 of the PC80-1-A State reports and table 17 of the PC80-1-A1, United States Summary report. Area figures for standard metropolitan statistical areas, urbanized areas, places of 2,500 or more, and, in 11 States, MCD's of 2,500 or more, can be found in PC80-1-A1, United States Summary.

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GENERAL

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed in their telephone and personal visit interviews to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems on unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.

Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms,

or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filled by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. The allocation procedure is described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished—a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Other Relative—Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

Nonrelative—Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease

patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—

The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons. At the time of field review, most cases in which sex was not reported were resolved by determining the appro-

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

priate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. When sex remained blank, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and the age and marital status of the person. The general allocation procedure is described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition,

persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups—The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences

are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—

Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded to include four additional

groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (on age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In

censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person. The general allocation process is described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Limitation of the Data—A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, *"Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."*

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Population—The data on the Spanish origin population shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponding PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements in the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the category "Central or South Ameri-

can" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as *not* "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simply provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School—Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related" school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or

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supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religions.

The corresponding question on schooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attending. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for those 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses reflects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources—Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systems and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparable with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Persons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by

equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high school graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school grad-

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uates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed—The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more appropriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on nativity and place of birth were derived from answers to questions 11 and 12.

Nativity—Information on place of birth was used to classify the population of the United States into two major categories: Native and Foreign born. The category "Native" comprises persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who were born at sea or in a foreign country but have at least one American parent. Persons not classified as "Native" were classified as "Foreign born." When information on

place of birth was missing, nativity was assigned on the basis of related information and the answers to question 12a on citizenship of persons born in a foreign country. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting nativity were generally classified as native.

There may be slight differences between the data in this report on nativity and place of birth and similar data shown in the Supplementary Reports, *Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of minor errors corrected after the release of PHC80-S2 reports.

Place of Birth—Respondents were instructed to report place of birth in terms of the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth rather than in terms of the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital. In this report, the native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they were residing at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; and persons born abroad or at sea with at least one American parent. Persons born in a foreign country were asked to report their country of birth according to international boundaries as recognized by the United States government on April 1, 1980. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some of these persons may have reported their country of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference. Selected countries of birth are shown in this report.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Information on specific country of birth, however, was not allocated. In previous censuses, place of birth data were not allocated. Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. For the more recent censuses, State of birth has been published for the native population of the urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm parts of States, and of individual cities above a specified size, SMSA's, and counties.

CITIZENSHIP AND YEAR OF IMMIGRATION

Data on citizenship and year of immigration were derived from answers to questions 12a and 12b, which were asked of persons who reported being born in a foreign country. Persons who were born abroad or at sea and who had at least one American parent were to report themselves as "Born abroad of American parents."

Citizenship—Information on citizenship was used to classify the population into two major categories: citizens and non-citizens. Citizens are further classified as native, as defined above, or as naturalized. It was assumed that all native persons were citizens. Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the decennial censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, and 1970.

If citizenship was not reported, a response was assigned by computer using the responses of other persons based on year of immigration and country of birth.

Year of Immigration—Foreign-born persons were to indicate in question 12b the period which covered the year they came to stay permanently in the United States. A question on year of immigration was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930 and in 1970. If year of immigration was not reported, a response was assigned using the responses of other persons based on age and race.

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

The data on language spoken at home and English ability were derived from answers to questions 13a, 13b, and 13c. The questions were intended to measure the extent to which languages other than English were currently being spoken and the number of persons who felt that their English ability was limited. These statistics are used to identify geographic areas with large numbers of non-English speakers, areas with concentrations of speakers of a particular non-English language, and areas where large numbers of limited English speakers reside. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main

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language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may have also spoken English at home and they may have been more fluent in English than in the non-English language.

Language Spoken at Home—Persons were asked in question 13a whether they currently spoke a language other than English at home. Those persons who reported speaking a language other than English were asked in question 13b to report what language they spoke. Their answers were coded using a detailed language list which distinguished approximately 400 languages. In the tables in this report only a few major languages could be shown separately. The remaining languages which were reported specifically by persons were grouped in an "Other specified language" category.

When the language was not on the detailed language list or when a person failed to report any language, and it could not be allocated based upon other information supplied by the person, the response was included in the "Unspecified language" category.

Ability to Speak English—Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home were also asked in question 13c to characterize their ability to speak English. These responses were extremely subjective; they were the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census forms are usually filled by one household member, may have represented the perception of another household member.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of these data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the categories of the population to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

For most of the census years, 1910 through 1940 and in 1960 and 1970, a question on "mother tongue" was asked, that is, persons were asked to report the language spoken in childhood or the language spoken before a foreign-born person immigrated to the United States. In the 1910 and 1920 censuses, statistics on mother tongue were published for the foreign stock (i.e., foreign born and

native of foreign or mixed parentage) White population; in 1930, for the foreign-born White population; in 1940, for native White of native parentage and the White foreign stock; in 1960 for all foreign-born persons; and in 1970, for all persons. Ability to speak English, a simple "Yes" or "No" question, was asked in the censuses of 1890 through 1930.

There may be slight differences between the data in this report on language spoken at home and ability to speak English and similar data shown in the *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PHC80-3, reports and in the *Supplementary Reports, Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of minor errors corrected after the release of the PHC80-3 and the PHC80-S2 reports.

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses

were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

In tables 105 to 114, six ancestry groups—English, French, German, Irish, Italian, and Polish—plus four other ancestry groups which vary from State to State are shown. The variable ancestry groups are the largest four single or multiple ancestry groups within the particular State. In determining the four largest groups, categories such as Spanish origin groups and groups identified in the race question were omitted from consideration. This was done to minimize the presentation of generally duplicative data.

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence

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on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also

somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

ACTIVITY IN 1975

The data on activity in 1975 come from answers to question 17 which asked persons 15 years old and over whether they were "in the Armed Forces," "attending college," or "working full or part-time at a job or business" in 1975. Nonresponse was allocated based on answers to other questions and related characteristics. The data are only shown for persons 21 years and over (i.e., persons who were 16 years and over in 1975).

VETERAN STATUS

The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18. A "veteran," as defined in census publications, is a person 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Persons are classified as veterans if they were ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. Persons in the National Guard or in military reserve units are classified as veterans only if they were ever called to active duty. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans. The allocation rates for veteran status shown in table C-1 are computed based on the number of civilian persons 16 years and over, rather than total persons 16 years and over, as implied on that table.

Period of Service—Persons who indicated in question 18a that they were veterans were asked to indicate the period or periods in which they served (question 18b). Persons serving in more than one period were classified in the most recent wartime period of service. For example, in Table 70 persons who served both

during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 were classified in the "Korean conflict" category. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The data were edited to eliminate reported period(s) of service which were inconsistent with the age of the person.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—Veteran status was asked of both men and women in the 1980 census, the first time such data were collected for women. The wording of the question was changed from the 1970 version in order to make more clear the appropriate response for persons who served in National Guard or reserve units only.

Two categories of period of service were added since 1970: the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964, and the post-Vietnam peacetime era beginning in May 1975. As in 1970, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category.

WORK DISABILITY

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Persons are considered limited in the kind or amount of work they could do if they were restricted in the kinds of jobs at which they were able to work or if they were unable to work at a full-time job.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY

Persons are identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or

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more months and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

FERTILITY (CHILDREN EVER BORN)

The data on children ever born were derived from answers to question 20, which was asked of women 15 years old and over, regardless of marital status. Excluded were still-births, stepchildren, and adopted children. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

In the 1980 census, a terminal category of "12 or more" was used for recording the number of children ever born. For purposes of computing the total number of children ever born, the terminal category was given a mean value of 13.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1980 as in 1970. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women who received self-administered questionnaires. In virtually all of the tables in 1970 census volumes, data presented on children ever born to all women assumed that single women were childless even though it was known that some of the women have had children. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to all women are not comparable between the 1980 reports and previous census reports, since the 1980 census reports include data on children ever born to single women. Data presented for children ever born to women ever married are comparable between the 1980 census and previous censuses containing this question.

MARITAL HISTORY

The data on marital history were derived from answers to question 21, which was asked of persons 15 years and over.

Information on whether married more than once and on age at first marriage has been obtained in each census since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, the question on how the first marriage ended was also included.

For all persons reported as now married, separated, widowed, or divorced at the time of the enumeration, data were obtained on the date of the first marriage. From this information and from current age, data on age at first marriage and years since first marriage were derived. For each person who had been married more than once, information was obtained on how the first marriage ended. Persons shown as "known to have been widowed" include currently widowed persons and those currently married or divorced persons married more than once whose first marriage ended in widowhood. Persons shown as "known to have been divorced" include currently divorced persons and those currently married or widowed persons who were married more than once and whose first marriage did not end in widowhood.

When marital history was not reported or was incomplete, it was allocated according to age, sex, and marital status of the person, relationship to householder, and age of the oldest own child present in the household. Consistency was maintained between the marital histories of husband and wife when they were reported as members of the same household.

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP

code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

For purposes of this report, place-of-work locations are defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." Area of residence refers to the particular tabulation area or areas shown in each table. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, the place-of-work data pertain to the number of workers living in each county who worked there, and the number who worked outside their county of residence. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual SMSA's, counties, and places, the place-of-work data for each of these areas pertain to the number of workers living in the area who worked inside or outside its boundaries.

Persons were tabulated as working in an incorporated place if they reported working inside its legal limits, or reported an incorporated place as their place of work without specifying whether or not they worked inside its legal boundaries. Persons who reported working outside the limits of an incorporated place were tabulated as working outside the place. In contrast, persons who reported a census designated place (CDP)—a place with no legal boundaries—as their place of work were tabulated as working in that place regardless of their response on the incorporated limits question. The accuracy of place-of-work data for certain CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and

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the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for minor civil divisions (townships and towns) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and were, therefore, reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that forms part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. It is believed that the accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems resulting from unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located, or that resulted when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Data on place of work are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample (see Appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving place of work may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of workers 16 years old and over from place-of-work tabulations may not agree with the same category shown for means of transportation to work tabulations.

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day

were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "Private vehicle" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "Public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated train, railroad, or taxicab.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "Drive alone" includes persons who usually drove alone to work, as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "Carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week.

The means of transportation data for some areas in this report may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an SMSA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available), and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was not available where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an SMSA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy—The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to question 24d, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week), and who reported in question 24c that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger in a car, truck, or van. Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the

number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Travel Time to Work—The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to question 24a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools and time spent in other activities related to getting to work.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. However, for the majority of persons the reference week for the 1980 census was the last week in March 1980. Passover and Good Friday occurred in the following week (the first week of April, 1980). Many workers presumably took time off for these observances. These holidays could have affected the data on hours worked for some areas if the first week in April was the reference week for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of labor force status since labor force data are based on work activity during the entire reference week.

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years

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old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding lay-off); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing

letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force—The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classified as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers—This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources—Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious

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organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

Actual Hours Worked—All persons in the sample who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in item 22b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working.

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31. Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "In labor force in 1979" if (a) in 1979 they worked 1 or more weeks for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces; or (b) had any weeks of unemployment in 1979. The categories "Worked in 1979" and "With unemployment in 1979" are *not* mutually exclusive.

Worked in 1979 (Work Status in 1979)—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks accord-

ing to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1979;" all other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1979." Some tables showing work status in 1979 include 15 years olds; these persons are classified as "Did not work in 1979," by definition.

Weeks Worked in 1979—The data on weeks worked in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 31a and 31b. Question 31b (Weeks worked in 1979) was asked of persons 16 years and over who indicated in Question 31a that they worked in 1979.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included. It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1979 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there is some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay.

Usual Hours Worked in 1979—The data on usual hours worked per week in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years and over who indicated that they worked in 1979.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person *usually* worked during the weeks worked in 1979. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1979. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1979, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1979 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 22b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—Persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1979 are classified as "Year-round full-time workers."

With Unemployment in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who had one or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 according to the criteria described below are classified as "With unemployment in 1979."

The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which a person 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (that is, trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Examples of looking for work are presented in the definition of *unemployed*. Excluded from weeks of unemployment are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave. The question on weeks of unemployment did not inquire whether persons who reported looking for work were available to accept a job. The number of weeks of unemployment is the total number of weeks accumulated during the entire calendar year 1979, regardless of whether the periods of unemployment were continuous.

Mean Weeks of Unemployment—The mean is based on the distribution of persons with unemployment by individual weeks of unemployment from 1 to 52 weeks.

Number of Workers in Family in 1979—The term "Worker" as used for these data is defined according to the criteria described in the section on "Worked in 1979."

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1980 census are comparable with data from the 1970 and 1960 censuses but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. On the three most recent census

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questionnaires, two separate questions were used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked was applicable. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the weeks worked question by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals; in 1980, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

The data on weeks looking for work in previous year (1979) were collected in 1980 for the first time since the 1890 census; the data on usual hours worked were collected for the first time ever in the 1980 census.

OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and for those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations* (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the

Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and surveys, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 *Standard Occupational Classification Manual* (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

This report presents selected groupings of the 503 categories. The most detailed tabulation contains 47 occupation data lines, which are shown below with their component categories and the SOC code definition of each category in parentheses. The lines marked with an asterisk (*) are the remainder of major occupation groups, not shown in the report. The 1980 Census of Population: *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* (PHC80-R4), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., provides information on the composition of the detailed categories.

Executive, Administrative, and Managerial Occupations (11-14)

Officials and administrators, public administration (11)—Includes legislators, chief executives, general ad-

ministrators, and administrators, protective services.

Management related occupations (14)—Includes accountants; auditors; financial officers; management analysts; personnel, training, and labor relations specialists; buyers and purchasing agents; business and promotion agents; and inspectors and compliance officers, including construction.

**Officials and administrators, other* (12, 13)—Includes financial, personnel and labor relations, purchasing, marketing, advertising, and public relations managers; education and health administrators; property and real estate managers; postmasters and mail superintendents; and funeral directors.

Professional Specialty Occupations (16-34, 398)

Engineers and natural scientists (16-18)—Includes architects, engineers, surveyors, mathematicians, and natural scientists.

Engineers (162, 163)—Includes aerospace, metallurgical, mining, petroleum, chemical, nuclear, civil, agricultural, electrical and electronic, industrial, mechanical, and marine engineers, and naval architects.

**Architects, surveyors, mathematicians, and natural scientists* (161, 164, 17, 18)—Includes architects, surveyors, and mapping scientists; computer systems analysts; operations and systems researchers and analysts; actuaries, mathematicians, and statisticians; physicists, geologists, and chemists except biochemists; and atmospheric, space, agricultural, biological, forestry, conservation, and medical scientists.

Health diagnosing occupations (26-28)—Includes physicians, dentists, veterinarians, optometrists, and podiatrists.

Health assessment and treating occupations (29, 30)—Includes registered nurses, pharmacists, dietitians, therapists, and physicians' assistants.

Teachers, librarians, and counselors (22-25)

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Teachers, elementary and secondary schools(231-233)—Includes prekindergarten, kindergarten, elementary, and secondary school teachers, but excludes principals and supervisors.

**Other teachers, librarians, and counselors* (22, 235, 236, 239, 24, 25)—Includes teachers, except elementary and secondary schools, vocational and educational counselors, librarians, archivists, and curators.

**Other professional specialty occupations* (19-21, 32-34, 398)—Includes economists, psychologists, sociologists, urban planners, social workers, recreation workers, the clergy and other religious workers, lawyers, judges, editors and reporters, announcers, public relations specialists, photographers, writers, artists, and entertainers.

Technicians and Related Support Occupations(36-39, except 398; 825)

Health technologists and technicians (36)—Includes clinical laboratory, health record, and radiologic technicians; dental hygienists; and licensed practical nurses.

Technologists and technicians, except health (37-39, except 398; 825)—Includes engineering, science, and surveying technicians; drafting occupations; airplane pilots; air traffic controllers; broadcast equipment operators; computer programmers; tool programmers, numerical control; and legal assistants.

Sales Occupations (40-44)

Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations (40)

Sales representatives, commodities and finance (41, 42)—Includes insurance, real estate, securities, advertising, and other business service sales occupations; sales engineers; and mining, manufacturing, and wholesale trade sales representatives.

Other sales occupations(43, 44)—Includes retail sales workers; sales counter clerks; cashiers; street and door-to-door sales workers; news vendors;

demonstrators, promoters, and models; auctioneers; and sales support occupations.

Cashiers(4364)

Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical(45-47)

Computer equipment operators(461)

Secretaries, stenographers, and typists (462)

Financial records processing occupations(471)—Includes bookkeepers; accounting, payroll, billing, and cost clerks; and billing and calculating machine operators.

Mail and message distributing occupations (474)—Includes postal clerks, mail carriers, mail clerks, and messengers.

**Other administrative support occupations*(45, 46 except 461, 462; 47 except 471, 474)—Includes clerical supervisors; interviewers; receptionists; transportation and reservation agents; hotel, classified-ad, correspondence, personnel, library, file, order, and record clerks; duplicating, mail, and office machine operators; telephone operators, telegraphers, and other communications equipment operators; dispatchers; production coordinators; traffic, shipping, stock and inventory clerks; meter readers; weighers, measurers, and checkers, samplers; expeditors; adjusters and investigators; bill and account collectors; eligibility, office, and statistical clerks; bank tellers; proofreaders; data-entry keyers; and teachers' aides.

Private Household Occupations(50)—Includes launderers, cooks, housekeepers, child care workers, and household cleaners and servants.

Protective Service Occupations(51)

Police and firefighters(5123, 5132)—Includes police, detectives, and firefighters.

**Other protective service occupations* (511, 5122, 5133, 5134, 514)—Includes protective service supervisors, fire inspection and prevention occu-

pations, sheriffs and other law enforcement officers, correctional institution officers, and guards.

Service Occupations, Except Protective and Household(52)

Food service occupations(521)—Includes bartenders; cooks; waiters; kitchen, food counter, and fountain workers; and waiters' assistants.

Cleaning and building service occupations(524)—Includes maids and housemen, janitors, elevator operators, and pest control occupations.

**Health and personal service occupations*(523, 525, 526)—Includes dental assistants, nursing and other health aides, orderlies and attendants, barbers, hairdressers and cosmetologists, recreation and public transportation attendants, guides, ushers, baggage porters, bellhops, welfare service aides, and child care workers.

Farming, Forestry, and Fishing Occupations(55-58, part 8241)

Farm operators and managers(55)

Farm workers and related occupations (56)—Includes farm, marine life, cultivation, and nursery workers; groundskeepers and gardeners; animal caretakers; and graders, sorters, and inspectors, agricultural products.

**Forestry and fishing occupations*(57, 58, part 8241)—Includes forestry and logging workers, fishers, captains of fishing vessels, hunters, and trappers.

Precision Production, Craft, and Repair Occupations(60-71 except part of 68, part 7477, 7668, part 7677, 7752, 828)

Mechanics and repairers (60, 61)—Includes vehicle and mobile equipment, industrial machinery, machinery maintenance, heating, and air conditioning mechanics; electrical and electronic equipment repairers, including telephone and telephone line installers; and camera, watch, musical instruments, office machine, mechanical controls, and valve repairers; locksmiths; elevator installers; and millwrights.

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Construction trades(63, 64 except 632)—Includes brickmasons, stonemasons, tile setters, carpet installers, carpenters, drywall installers, electricians, electrical power installers and repairers, painters, paperhangers, plasterers, plumbers, concrete finishers, glaziers, insulation workers, paving equipment operators, roofers, sheet-metal duct installers, structural metal workers, earth drillers, and construction apprentices.

Precision production occupations(67-71 except part of 68, part 7477, 7668, part 7677, 7752, 828)—Includes precision metalworking and woodworking occupations, precision textile and apparel machine workers, precision workers, assorted materials, precision food production occupations, precision inspectors and testers, plant and system operators, and production supervisors.

**Extractive occupations*(632, 65)—Includes oil well drillers, explosives workers, miners and mining machine operators.

Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors (Part of 68, 73-78)

Machine operators and tenders, except precision(Major parts of 73-76, plus minor part of 68)—Includes metal and plastic working, fabricating, metal and plastic processing, printing, textile and apparel machine operators; machine operators of assorted materials with such functions as blending, cementing, packaging, filtering, paint spraying, washing, etc.; motion picture projectionists; and photographic process machine operators.

Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers(77 except 7752, 78, plus minor parts of 73 and 75)—Includes welders, solderers, assemblers; hand-cutting, molding, painting, engraving, and miscellaneous hand working occupations; and production inspectors, testers, samplers, and weighers.

Transportation and Material Moving Occupations (811, 821, 823, 824, except part of 8241, 83, 874)

Transportation occupations (811, 821, 823, 824, except part of 8241, 874)

Motor vehicle operators(8111, 821, 874)—Includes truck, bus, and taxicab drivers; chauffeurs; driver-sales workers; and parking lot attendants.

**Rail and water transportation occupations*—(8113, 823, 824 except part 8241)—Includes railroad conductors, yardmasters, brake, signal, and switch operators; rail vehicle operators; locomotive operation occupations; ship captains, except fishing vessels; sailors and deckhands; bridge, lock, and lighthouse tenders.

Material moving equipment operators (812, 83)—Includes operating engineers; longshore equipment, hoist, and crane and tower operators; excavating machine operators including dozers; and industrial truck and tractor equipment operators.

Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers(85-87, except 874)

Construction laborers(871)

Freight, stock, and material handlers (872)—Includes garbage collectors, stevedores, stock handlers and baggers, machine feeders, and other material handlers.

**Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers* (85, 86, 873, 875)—Includes mechanic, construction, extractive, and production helpers; garage and service station related workers; vehicle washers; hand packers; and laborers, except construction.

The highest level of aggregation provided by the SOC is six summary groupings. These six groupings are shown below with their component two digit SOC codes shown in parentheses.

Managerial and professional specialty occupations (11 — 34)

Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations (36 — 47)

Service occupations (50 — 52)

Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations (55 — 58)

Precision production, craft, and repair occupations (60 — 71)

Operators, fabricators, and laborers (73 — 87)

Industry Classification System

The industry classification system developed for the 1980 Census of Population consists of 231 categories classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940 the industrial classification has been based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (SIC). The 1980 census classification was developed from the 1972 SIC published by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, and the 1977 supplement to that manual.

This report presents selected groups of the 231 categories. The most detailed tabulation includes 46 industry data lines, which are shown below with their component categories and the equivalent SIC codes in parentheses after each of the group titles. The lines marked with an asterisk (*) are the remainder of major industry groups, not shown in the report. For readers without access to the SIC, the list below also presents descriptive terms of the content of the categories as required. Major industry group titles are in bold face. The 1980 Census of Population: *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* (PHC80-R4), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., provides additional information on the industry classification system.

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries(01, 02, 07-09)

Agriculture(01, 02, 07)

Forestry and fisheries(08, 09)

Mining(10-14)

Construction(15-17)

Manufacturing(20-39)

Food and kindred products(20)—Includes meat, dairy, and grain products; bakery and sugar products; beverage industries; and canning and preserving.

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<i>Textile mill and finished textile products</i> (22, 23)—Includes textiles, carpets, and apparel.	<i>Communications</i> (48)—Includes radio, television, telephone, and telegraph communication services.	<i>Health services, except hospitals</i> (80, except 806)
<i>Printing, publishing, and allied industries</i> (27)	<i>Utilities and sanitary services</i> (49)—Includes electric, gas, water, and sanitary services.	<i>Elementary and secondary schools and colleges</i> (821, 822)
<i>Chemicals and allied products</i> (28)—Includes synthetic fibers, drugs, soaps, and paints.	Wholesale Trade (50, 51)	<i>Other educational services</i> (823, 824, 829)—Includes all other schools (correspondence, etc.) and libraries.
<i>*Other nondurable goods</i> (21, 26, 29-31)—Includes tobacco, paper, petroleum refining and coal, rubber, plastics, and leather products.	Retail Trade (52-59)	<i>Social services, religious and membership organizations</i> (83, 86)
<i>Furniture, lumber, and wood products</i> (24, 25)—Includes logging, sawmills, mobile home and furniture manufacturing.	<i>General merchandise stores</i> (53)—Includes department stores and variety stores.	<i>Legal, engineering, and other professional services</i> (81, 84, 89)
<i>Primary metal industries</i> (33)—Includes primary iron, steel, and aluminum furnaces, and rolling and finishing mills.	<i>Food, bakery, and dairy stores</i> (54)	Public Administration (91-97)
<i>Fabricated metal industries, including ordnance</i> (34)	<i>Automotive dealers and gasoline stations</i> (55)	Relation of Some Industry Groups to Similar Occupations or Class of Worker. —The industry category "Public administration" is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.
<i>Machinery, except electrical</i> (35)—Includes engines, farm machinery, and office and electronic computing equipment.	<i>Eating and drinking places</i> (58)	Some occupation groups are closely related to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. The industry categories, however, include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers and bookkeepers; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.
<i>Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies</i> (36)	<i>*Other retail trade</i> (52, 56, 57, 59)	
<i>Transportation equipment</i> (37)	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (60-67)	
<i>*Other durable goods, including not specified manufacturing</i> (32, 38, 39)—Includes stone, clay, glass, and concrete products; scientific instruments; optical and health supplies; photographic equipment; watches and clocks; and toys and sporting goods.	<i>Banking and credit agencies</i> (60, 61)	
	<i>Insurance, real estate, and other finance</i> (62-67)	
Transportation, Communications, and Other Public Utilities (40-49)	Business and Repair Services (73, 75, 76)	
<i>Railroads</i> (40)	<i>Business services</i> (73)—Includes advertising, research labs, employment agencies, consulting services, computer programming services, and detective services.	
<i>Trucking service and warehousing</i> (42)	<i>Repair services</i> (75, 76)—In addition to repair shops, includes automobile rental, parking, and washing services.	
<i>Other transportation</i> (41, 43-47)—Includes urban transit, bus, water, and air transportation, pipelines and transportation services, and the U.S. postal service.	Personal Services (70, 72, 88)	
	<i>Private households</i> (88)	
	<i>Other personal services</i> (70, 72)—Includes hotels, garment services, and beauty, barber, dressmaking, and shoe repair shops.	
	Entertainment and Recreation Services (78, 79)—Includes theaters, motion pictures, bowling alleys, and billiard parlors.	Class of Worker
	Professional and Related Services (80-87, 89)	The class of worker item on the questionnaire consists of seven categories which are defined as follows:
	<i>Hospitals</i> (806)	1. <i>Private wage and salary workers</i> —Persons who worked for a private employer for wages, salary, commission,

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tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates. Private employers include churches and other non-profit organizations.

2. **Government workers**—Persons who worked for any governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. This category is subdivided by the level of government: (a) Federal, (b) State, and (c) local (county and its political subdivisions such as cities, villages, and townships).

3. **Self-employed workers**—

- a. **Own business not incorporated**—Persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm. Included here are the owner-operators of large stores and manufacturing establishments as well as small merchants, independent craftspersons and professionals, farmers, peddlers, and other persons who conducted enterprises of their own.

- b. **Own business incorporated**—Persons who consider themselves self-employed but work for corporations. In most cases the respondents will own or be part of a group that owns controlling interest in the corporation. Since all workers of a corporation are defined as wage and salary workers, this category is tabulated with "Private wage and salary workers," and shown as a subcategory of that group.

4. **Unpaid family workers**—Persons who worked without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a person to whom they are related by blood or marriage. These are usually the children or the wife of the owner of a business or farm. About one quarter of the unpaid family workers are farm workers.

Sample Edit and Allocation Procedures—

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupa-*

tions. For example, it is possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operation, there was a computer edit and allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to make sure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was allocated from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data were also blank, all of these economic items were allocated from one other person who did provide all the necessary data. This was the first census that allocated industry and occupation to detailed categories.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—

Comparability of industry and occupation data is affected by a number of factors, a major one being the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes resulted from the need to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as the desire of analysts and other users for increased detail in presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Such movements are necessitated by changes in functions and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition.

In the 1980 census, the industry classification underwent limited change to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The occupation classification however was substantially revised because of the adoption of the Standard Occupational Classification by Federal agencies (see

"Occupation Classification System"). During this entire period, from 1940 to 1980, the number of categories in the industry classification system increased from 132 to 231, and in the occupation system from 224 to 503.

Other factors that affect data comparability include the universe to which the data refer (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions are worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Company Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in residual "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported" categories. In 1970, an allocation process was introduced through which these cases were assigned to major groups. In 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 data for individual categories include some numbers of persons who would have been tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Sixteenth Census Reports, Population, Comparative Occupation Statistics for the United States, 1870 to 1940*; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Occupational Trends in the United States, 1900 to 1950*, Working Paper No. 5, 1958; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications-With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical Paper No. 26, 1972.

Comparability With Other Data—Comparability between the statistics presented in this volume and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Labor Force Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and

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place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas data from establishments often exclude private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attain complete coverage of membership in a particular occupation field.

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnings figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of

money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

There may be differences between the data in this report on income in 1979 and similar data shown in the *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PHC80-3, reports and in the *Supplementary Reports, Advance Estimates of Social, Economic and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of errors corrected after the release of the PHC80-3 and the PHC80-S2 reports.

Type of Income

The seven types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

Wage or Salary Income—Total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned, before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.

Nonfarm Self-Employment Income—Net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.

Farm Self-Employment Income—Net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers.

Social Security Income—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included.

Public Assistance Income—Includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

All Other Income—Includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workers' compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Due to increased demand in the 1970's by a wide variety of data users, information on the income of households is presented for all geographic areas in this report. Household income includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Since many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Unrelated Individuals—In the compilation of statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for unrelated indi-

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viduals 15 years old and over, the total amount of their own income is used. Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1980). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1979 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. On the other hand, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1979 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1979 as in April 1980.

Median Income—The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of \$30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, *Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979*.

Mean Income—The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income—Per capita income is the mean income computed for every

man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

Limitations of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income are frequently based on memory and not on records, many persons tend to forget minor or irregular sources of income, and therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or net income from interest, dividends, and rentals. In addition, there are errors of reporting due to misunderstanding of the income questions. One such error is the reporting of gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which results in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the seven type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of overreporting would have an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive review procedures were instituted in the coding operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. Moreover, many reporting errors were rectified through the coding and the computer editing procedures, with the result

that consistency of reported income items with work experience, occupation, and class-of-worker information was improved. For example, if a person reported he was self-employed on his own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if a person reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved non-reporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, computer allocation procedures were devised to impute appropriate values (either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts) for the missing entries. These procedures are described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

In income tables for households, families, and unrelated individuals, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$2,500) includes units that were classified as having no 1979 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families or were families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the families and unrelated individuals who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data in this report cover money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income is also received by some nonfarm residents. Such income often takes the form of business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1979 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

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Comparability

Data From Earlier Censuses—The income data collected in the 1960 and 1970 censuses are basically similar to the 1980 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1970, information on income was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report (a) wage or salary income, (b) net nonfarm self-employment, (c) net farm self-employment, (d) Social Security or railroad retirement, (e) public assistance or welfare payments, and (f) income from all other sources in 1969. Between the 1970 and 1980 censuses, there were also some changes in the processing of the data. In the 1970 census, all missing values were imputed either as "None" or as a dollar amount. If a person reported a dollar amount in (a) wage or salary income, (b) net nonfarm self-employment income, or (c) net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries. In the 1980 census, all persons with missing values in one or more of the seven type of income items and total income were designated as allocated. If total income was reported and one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income was generally assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated. Moreover, there was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts that were coded in tens, hundreds, and thousands of dollars in the coding operation. In the 1970 census processing, \$50 and \$5,000, respectively, were added by the computer to each amount coded in hundreds of dollars (under \$100,000) and tens of thousands (\$100,000 or more). Entries of \$990,000 or more were treated as \$995,000, and losses of \$9,900 or more were treated as minus \$9,950. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded

in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500, and losses of \$9,990 or more were treated as \$9,995 in all of the computer derivations of income aggregates. The coding schemes used in both the 1970 and 1980 censuses were developed to accommodate space limitations on the questionnaires.

In both the 1970 and 1980 censuses, all nonrespondents on income (whether heads of families or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics, as described generally in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was requested to report (a) wage or salary income, (b) net self-employment income, and (c) income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

In 1950, information on income was obtained from every fifth person 14 years old and over. If the sample person was the head of the family, the income questions were repeated for the other family members as a group in order to obtain the income of the whole family. In the tabulations of family income for the 1950 census, if only the head's income was reported, it was assumed that there was no other income in the family.

In 1940, all persons 14 years old and over were asked to report (a) the amount of wages or salary received in 1939 and (b) whether income amounting to \$50 or more was received in 1939 from sources other than wages or salaries.

Income Tax Data—For several reasons, the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Bureau of the Census concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of

net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

Social Security Administration Earnings Record Data—The earnings data shown in this report are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1979 exclude the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$22,900 in 1979 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, since census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

Bureau of Economic Analysis Income Series—The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per capita personal income received by the population for each State, standard metropolitan statistical areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in this report usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Bureau of the Census data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in this report, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1980. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same

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household and employee contributions for social insurance.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Definitions

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "Income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the Census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the

number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$7,412 in 1979. (See table at end of appendix.)

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, *Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980*.

There may be slight differences between the data in this report on poverty status in 1979 and similar data shown in the *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PHC80-3, reports and in the Supplementary Reports, *Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of errors in the income data which were corrected after the release of the PHC80-3 and the PHC80-S2 reports.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total population minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels—Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the

current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$9,265 (\$7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is felt that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Income Deficit—Income deficit is the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold. This measure provides an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or

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unrelated individual. However, caution must be exercised in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—The mean income deficit is the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

- 1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.
- 2. Farm families and farm unrelated

individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

- 3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete discussion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that non-money income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, *Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty*. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

Thresholds at the Poverty Level in 1979 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

(Figures in dollars. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction)

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more
1 person (unrelated individual).....	3,686	3,686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under 65 years.....	3,774	3,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	3,479	3,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 persons.....	4,723	4,723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Householder under 65 years.....	4,876	4,858	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Householder 65 years and over.....	4,389	4,385	4,981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 persons.....	5,787	5,674	5,839	5,844	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 persons.....	7,412	7,482	7,605	7,356	7,382	...	...	...	...	...
5 persons.....	8,776	9,023	9,154	8,874	8,657	8,525	...	...	...	...
6 persons.....	9,915	10,378	10,419	10,205	9,999	9,693	9,512	...	...	...
7 persons.....	11,237	11,941	12,016	11,759	11,580	11,246	10,857	10,429	...	...
8 persons.....	12,484	13,356	13,473	13,231	13,018	12,717	12,334	11,936	11,835	...
9 or more persons.....	14,812	16,066	16,144	15,929	15,749	15,453	15,046	14,677	14,586	14,024

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE. . C-1
Armed Forces. C-1
Crews of Merchant Vessels C-1
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USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which

they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was

not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) area of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. Vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observation.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in counties, incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of

Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototypesetting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

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INTRODUCTION

The data presented in this publication are based on the 1980 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete count result because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The non-sampling error, which affects both sample and complete count data, is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a

questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In counties, incorporated places, and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on pre-census estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country, the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized, and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the

order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D (A through E for the 11 States with towns/townships) in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families, or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons in the tabulation area and the percent of those in sample, given in table D (table E for the 11 States with towns/townships). The adjustment factors reflect the effects of

the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate for a geographic area, follow the steps given below:

- Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
- Find the geographic area with which you are working in table D (table E for the 11 States with towns/townships) and obtain the person "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person and family characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics.
- Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., work disability, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formulas below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in a later section of this appendix.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the

standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se_x and Se_y of estimates x and y :

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

- For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Means—The standard error of a mean depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (e.g., the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

Medians—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D (A, C, and E for the 11 States with towns/townships). Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

- (1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and
- (2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier), and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error, see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

Table 158 shows that for the city of Newark 12,352 persons out of all 21,736 persons aged 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. Table D of this appendix lists the city of Newark with a

percent-in-sample of 15.5 percent ("Persons" column). Table C lists the adjustment factor for the characteristic "Labor force status." The column that gives the range which includes 15.5 percent in sample shows that adjustment factor to be 1.1 for "Labor force status."

The unadjusted standard error for the estimated total 12,352 is obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. The formula for the unadjusted standard error, Se, is:

Se=√5 (12,352) (1 - 12,352 / 25,247) = 178 persons.

Note: The total count of persons for Newark city is 25,247.

The standard error of the estimated 12,352 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the unadjusted standard error 178 by the adjustment factor, which was determined to be 1.1. This yields the estimated standard error of 196 for the total persons 16 years and over in Newark city who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in civilian labor force is 56.8. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be 0.79. Thus, the standard error for the estimated 56.8 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 0.79 x 1.1 = 0.87.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than one decimal place when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.0) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 12,352 persons, 16 years and over in Newark city who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 196. Thus, 95-percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

[12,352 -2(196)] to [12,352 +2(196)]
or
11,960 to 12,744.

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One can say with about 95-percent confidence that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals will be illustrated when a difference of two sample estimates is obtained. For example, the number of persons in Wilmington city aged 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 29,765, and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 53,016. Thus, the percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 56.1 percent. The unadjusted standard error from table B is 0.49 percent. Table D lists Wilmington city with a percent-in-sample of 15.2 percent. From table C, the column that gives the range which includes 15.2 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.1 for "Labor force status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (56.1 percent) is $0.49 \times 1.1 = 0.54$.

Suppose that one wishes to obtain the standard error of the difference between Newark city and Wilmington city of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$56.8 - 56.1 = 0.7 \text{ percent.}$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Se (0.7)} &= \sqrt{(\text{Se (56.8)})^2 + (\text{Se (56.1)})^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(0.87)^2 + (0.54)^2} \\ &= 1.0 \text{ percent.} \end{aligned}$$

The 95-percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} &[0.7 - 2(1.0)] \text{ to } [0.7 + 2(1.0)] \\ &\text{or} \\ &-1.3 \text{ to } 2.7 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 95-percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and nonhouseholders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit

3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18

6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
------	---

Persons in All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
17	Persons in group quarters

Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

Group

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group	White Race	Persons of Spanish Origin
		Male
1		0 to 4 years of age
2		5 to 14 years of age
3		15 to 19 years of age
4		20 to 24 years of age
5		25 to 34 years of age
6		35 to 44 years of age
7		45 to 64 years of age
8		65 years of age or older

Female

9-16	Same age categories as groups 1 to 8
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Persons Not of Spanish Origin

17-32	Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16
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Black Race

33-64	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
-------	--

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

65-96	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
-------	--

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

- Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

97-128

Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

129-160

Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The

weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household-type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units, three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group

Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18

1

2 persons in housing unit

2

3 persons in housing unit

3

4 persons in housing unit

4

5 to 7 persons in housing unit

5

8 or more persons in housing unit

Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18

6-10

2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

All Other Housing Units

11

1 person in housing unit

12-16

2 persons in housing unit

through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent

Group

Owner

White Race (householder)

Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)

Value of House

1

\$0 to \$9,999

2

\$10,000 to \$19,999

3

\$20,000 to \$24,999

4

\$25,000 to \$49,999

5

\$50,000 to \$99,999

6

\$100,000 to \$149,999

7

\$150,000+

8

Other Owners

Persons Not of Spanish Origin

9-16

Same value categories as groups 1 to 8

Black Race

17-32

Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

33-48

Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

49-64

Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

65-80

Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Renter

White Race

Persons of Spanish Origin

Rent Categories

81

\$1 to \$59

82

\$60 to \$99

83

\$100 to \$149

84

\$150 to \$199

85

\$200 to \$249

86

\$250 to \$299

87

\$300 to \$399

88

\$400 to \$499

89

\$500+

90

Other Renter

91

No Cash Rent

D-5

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

	<i>Persons not of Spanish origin</i>
92-102	Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91
	<i>Black Race</i>
103-124	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>
125-146	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>
147-168	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>
169-190	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

Group	
1	Vacant for Rent
2	Vacant for Sale
3	Other Vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete

count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate non-sampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a prec canvass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or

responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding, and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations, by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were allocated by the computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the

inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The 1980 census data on the economic questions such as industry, occupation, class of worker, work experience, and income were processed using an allocation system which assigned values to missing entries in these questions, as necessary, from a single respondent with similar socioeconomic characteristics. In the 1970 census, allocation of each of

the economic items was conducted separately; thus, assigned values could come from more than one respondent.

Prior to the allocation of all economic variables, the computer records were sorted according to such characteristics as sex, race and ethnicity, household relationship, years of school completed, and geographic area. The actual allocation operation was implemented in the following manner:

1. The computer stored in a series of matrices reported economic information of persons by selected characteristics such as age, disability status, presence of children, veteran's status, employment status, occupation, industry, class of worker status, work experience in 1979, level of earnings in 1979, and value of property or monthly rent.
2. The stored entries in the various matrices were retained in the computer only until a succeeding person having the same set of characteristics was processed through the computer. Then the economic question responses of the succeeding person were stored in place of those previously stored.
3. When one or more of the economic questions was not reported, or the entry was unacceptable, the variables assigned to this person were those stored in the appropriate matrix for the last person who otherwise had the same set of characteristics.

The use of this single allocation system insured that the distribution of economic variable assignments would correspond closely to the entries of persons who had actually reported in the census.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ^{1/}	Size of publication area ^{2/}													
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

^{1/} For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area
 \hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

^{2/} The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ^{1/}												
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50.....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

^{1/} For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage
 \hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

[Percent of persons in sample]

Characteristics	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
Urban and rural.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Household and family type.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Household size.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Marital status.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Children ever born.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Language usage and ability to speak English.....	1.5	1.3	0.8
Ancestry.....	1.7	1.5	0.8
Type of group quarters.....	0.6	0.3	0.2
Nativity and place of birth.....	1.8	1.7	0.9
Residence in 1975 and year of immigration.....	3.7	3.7	2.3
Place of work.....	2.2	2.1	1.2
Travel time to work.....	1.8	1.6	0.9
Means of transportation to work and private vehicle occupancy.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.4	1.3	0.6
Year of school completed.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Veteran status and period of service.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Work and public transportation disability.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
School enrollment and years of school completed by labor force status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Labor force status.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Unemployment in 1979.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Household income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Income type.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Poverty status: Family.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	2.0	1.9	0.9
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.1	1.0	0.5

Table D. Percent of Persons in Sample: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations	Persons	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample
The State	594 338	17.7
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE		
Urban	419 819	16.5
Inside urbanized areas	367 562	16.1
Central cities	70 195	15.2
Urban fringe	297 367	16.3
Outside urbanized areas	52 257	19.0
Places of 10,000 or more	23 512	16.0
Places of 2,500 to 10,000	28 745	21.4
Rural	174 519	20.6
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	27 136	33.3
Other rural	147 383	18.3
Farm	—	...
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA's		
Inside SMSA's	398 115	16.3
Urban	370 508	16.1
Central cities	70 195	15.2
Not in central cities	300 313	16.3
Rural	27 607	19.4
Outside SMSA's	196 223	20.4
Urban	49 311	19.2
Rural	146 912	20.9
SCSA's		
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, Pa.-Del.-		
N.J.-Md.	5 547 902	16.5
Urban	4 940 878	15.7
Rural	606 924	22.4
Delaware (pt.)	398 115	16.3
Urban	370 508	16.1
Rural	27 607	19.4
Maryland (pt.)	60 430	19.4
Urban	11 971	15.7
Rural	48 459	20.4
New Jersey (pt.)	1 406 648	16.6
Urban	1 203 275	16.0
Rural	203 373	20.1
Pennsylvania (pt.)	3 682 709	16.4
Urban	3 355 224	15.6
Rural	327 485	24.4
SMSA's		
Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md.	523 221	17.1
Urban	419 650	16.1
Rural	103 571	21.4
Delaware (pt.)	398 115	16.3
Urban	370 508	16.1
Rural	27 607	19.4
Maryland (pt.)	60 430	19.4
Urban	11 971	15.7
Rural	48 459	20.4
New Jersey (pt.)	64 676	20.0
Urban	37 171	16.3
Rural	27 505	25.1
URBANIZED AREAS		
Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md.	406 112	16.1
Delaware (pt.)	367 562	16.1
Maryland (pt.)	11 971	15.7
New Jersey (pt.)	26 579	16.4
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE		
Brookside (CDP)	15 255	15.8
Claymont (CDP)	10 022	15.9
Dover city	23 512	16.0
Dover Base Housing (CDP)	4 391	15.6
Edgemoor (CDP)	7 397	15.3
Elsmere town	6 493	16.5
Highland Acres (CDP)	2 994	16.3
Laurel town	3 052	48.0
Middletown town	2 946	15.7
Milford city	5 356	27.9
Newark city	25 247	15.5
New Castle city	4 907	15.7
Seaford city	5 256	15.9
Smyrna town	4 750	15.0
Stanton (CDP)	5 495	16.2
Talleyville (CDP)	6 880	16.2
Wilmington city	70 195	15.2
Wilmington Manor (CDP)	9 233	16.1
COUNTIES		
Kent	98 219	19.8
New Castle	398 115	16.3
Sussex	98 004	21.1

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.
2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked **Son/daughter**. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked **Roomer, boarder**.
3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.
4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the **Indian (American)** or **Other** circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.
5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person identifies his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.
8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A public school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.
9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade ever attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for **Nursery school**.

If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark **Finished this grade (or year)** only if the person finished the entire grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

- H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.
- H5. Mark the second circle only if you must go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.
- H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

Mark **Yes, but also used by another household** if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.
- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.
- H8. Mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.
- H9. A *condominium* is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.
- H10b. A *commercial establishment* is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A *medical office* is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

H13. Mark only one circle.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark **A one-family house detached from any other house** when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

H15a. A *city or suburban* lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A *place* is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this *residence* is located.

H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for *individual well*.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. *Dug wells* are generally hand dug and are wider.

H17. A *public sewer* is operated by a government body or a private organization. A *septic tank or cesspool* is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H19. The term *person in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into *this* house or apartment.

H20. This question refers to the type of *heating equipment* and not to the fuel used.

An *electric heat pump* is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A *floor, wall, or pipeless furnace* delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a *portable room heater*.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

H21. *Gas from underground pipes* is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. *Bottled, tank, or LP gas* is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. *Other fuel* includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H22. If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly *average* for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the *total* amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket ({) the two utilities.

H23. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do *not* have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

H26. Answer *Yes only* if the telephone is located *in* your living quarters.

H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

H28—H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do *not* count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H30—H32. Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.

H30. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

H31. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H32a. The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

- b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. *For persons born in the United States:*
Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."
- For persons born outside the United States:*
Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (*not* Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, *not*, for example, West Indies.
12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the Yes, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has *completed* the naturalization process and is now a citizen.
- If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.
- 13a. Mark No, only speaks English if the person always speaks English at home; then skip to question 14.
- Mark Yes if the person speaks a language other than English at home. Do *not* mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.
- b. Print the non-English language spoken at home. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages at home and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.
- c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's ability to speak English.
- (1) The circle Very well should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.
 - (2) The circle Well should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.
 - (3) The circle Not well should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.
 - (4) The circle Not at all should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.
14. Print the ancestry group with which the person identifies. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

- 15a. Mark Yes, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark No, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).
- b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.
- Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did *not* live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.
- Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City — print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.
- Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.
- Part (4) Mark Yes if you know that the location is *now* inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.
- 17a. Mark Yes only if this person was on *active* duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark No if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.
- b. Mark Yes if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark No if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.
- c. Mark Yes, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark Yes, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark No if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.
- 18a. Mark Yes if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark Yes *only* if the person was ever called to active duty; mark No if the only service was active duty for training.
- b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.
19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 or more months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should *not* be considered a health condition.
20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.
- 22a. Mark **Yes** if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

- b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.
23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.
- If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.
- If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.
- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
- b. Mark **Worked at home** for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
- c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark **Drive alone**.
- d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.
25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b. Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm *and* (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."
- b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works*. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

<u>Unacceptable</u>	<u>Acceptable</u>
Furniture company	Metal furniture manufacturing
Grocery store	Wholesale grocery store
Oil company	Retail gas station
Ranch	Cattle ranch

- c. Mark **Manufacturing** if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark **Wholesale trade** if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark **Retail trade** if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark **Other** if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of **Other** are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

- 29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

<u>Unacceptable</u>	<u>Acceptable</u>
Clerk	Production clerk
Helper	Carpenter's helper
Mechanic	Auto engine mechanic
Nurse	Registered nurse

- b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle:

Mark **Local government employee** for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark **No** for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the **None** circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

Please fill out this
official Census Form
and mail it back on
Census Day,
Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification, please write the correct apartment number or location here:

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
				L	

Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director,
Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

How to fill out your Census Form

Page 1

See the filled-out example in the yellow instruction guide. This guide will help with any problems you may have.

If you need more help, call the Census Office. The telephone number of the local office is shown at the bottom of the address box on the front cover.

Use a black pencil to answer the questions. Black pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens.

Fill circles "O" completely, like this: ●

When you write in an answer print or write clearly

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here.

See page 4 of the guide if a roomer or someone else in the household does not want to give you all the information for the form.

Answer the questions on pages 1 through 5, and then starting with pages 6 and 7, fill a pair of pages for each person in the household.

Check your answers. Then write your name, the date, and telephone number on page 20.

Mail back this form on Tuesday, April 1, or as soon afterward as you can. Use the enclosed envelope; no stamp is needed.

Please start by answering Question 1 below.

Question 1

List in Question 1

- Family members living here, including babies still in the hospital.
- Relatives living here.
- Lodgers or boarders living here.
- Other persons living here.
- College students who stay here while attending college, even if their parents live elsewhere.
- Persons who usually live here but are temporarily away (including children in boarding school below the college level)
- Persons with a home elsewhere but who stay here most of the week while working.

Do Not List in Question 1

- Any person away from here in the Armed Forces.
- Any college student who stays somewhere else while attending college.
- Any person who usually stays somewhere else most of the week while working there.
- Any person away from here in an institution such as a home for the aged or mental hospital.
- Any person staying or visiting here who has a usual home elsewhere.

1. What is the name of each person who was living here on Tuesday, April 1, 1980, or who was staying or visiting here and had no other home?

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Note

If everyone here is staying only temporarily and has a usual home elsewhere, please mark this box ☐.

Then please:

- answer the questions on pages 2 through 5 only.
- enter the address of your usual home on page 20.

Please continue

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the
QUESTIONS
↓

These are the columns
for ANSWERS
→
Please fill one column for each
person listed in Question 1.

	PERSON in column 1	PERSON in column 2
2. How is this person related to the person in column 1? Fill one circle. If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.	If relative of person in column 1: <div><div><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife</div><div><input type="radio"/> Son/daughter</div><div><input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</div></div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> Father/mother</div><div><input type="radio"/> Other relative</div></div> If not related to person in column 1: <div><div><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder</div><div><input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</div></div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate</div><div><input type="radio"/> Paid employee</div></div>
3. Sex Fill one circle.	<div><input type="radio"/> Male</div> <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> Female</div>	<div><input type="radio"/> Male</div> <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> Female</div>
4. Is this person — Fill one circle.	<div><div><input type="radio"/> White<input type="radio"/> Black or Negro<input type="radio"/> Japanese<input type="radio"/> Chinese<input type="radio"/> Filipino<input type="radio"/> Korean<input type="radio"/> Vietnamese<input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.)</div><div><div><input type="radio"/> Asian Indian<input type="radio"/> Hawaiian<input type="radio"/> Guamanian<input type="radio"/> Samoan<input type="radio"/> Eskimo<input type="radio"/> Aleut<div>Other — Specify Print tribe →</div></div></div></div>	<div><div><input type="radio"/> White<input type="radio"/> Black or Negro<input type="radio"/> Japanese<input type="radio"/> Chinese<input type="radio"/> Filipino<input type="radio"/> Korean<input type="radio"/> Vietnamese<input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.)</div><div><div><input type="radio"/> Asian Indian<input type="radio"/> Hawaiian<input type="radio"/> Guamanian<input type="radio"/> Samoan<input type="radio"/> Eskimo<input type="radio"/> Aleut</div><div>Other — Specify Print tribe →</div></div></div>
5. Age, and month and year of birth a. Print age at last birthday. b. Print month and fill one circle. c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.	<div>a. Age at last birthday</div> <div>b. Month of birth</div> <div>c. Year of birth</div> <div><div><div>1</div><div>2</div><div>3</div><div>4</div><div>5</div><div>6</div><div>7</div><div>8</div><div>9</div></div><div><div><input type="radio"/> 1<input type="radio"/> 2<input type="radio"/> 3<input type="radio"/> 4<input type="radio"/> 5<input type="radio"/> 6<input type="radio"/> 7<input type="radio"/> 8<input type="radio"/> 9</div><div><div><input type="radio"/> 0<input type="radio"/> 1<input type="radio"/> 2<input type="radio"/> 3<input type="radio"/> 4<input type="radio"/> 5<input type="radio"/> 6<input type="radio"/> 7<input type="radio"/> 8<input type="radio"/> 9</div></div><div><div><input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar.<input type="radio"/> Apr.—June<input type="radio"/> July—Sept.<input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.</div></div></div></div>	<div>a. Age at last birthday</div> <div>b. Month of birth</div> <div>c. Year of birth</div> <div><div><div>1</div><div>2</div><div>3</div><div>4</div><div>5</div><div>6</div><div>7</div><div>8</div><div>9</div></div><div><div><input type="radio"/> 1<input type="radio"/> 2<input type="radio"/> 3<input type="radio"/> 4<input type="radio"/> 5<input type="radio"/> 6<input type="radio"/> 7<input type="radio"/> 8<input type="radio"/> 9</div><div><div><input type="radio"/> 0<input type="radio"/> 1<input type="radio"/> 2<input type="radio"/> 3<input type="radio"/> 4<input type="radio"/> 5<input type="radio"/> 6<input type="radio"/> 7<input type="radio"/> 8<input type="radio"/> 9</div></div><div><div><input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar.<input type="radio"/> Apr.—June<input type="radio"/> July—Sept.<input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.</div></div></div></div>
6. Marital status Fill one circle.	<div><div><input type="radio"/> Now married<input type="radio"/> Widowed<input type="radio"/> Divorced</div><div><div><input type="radio"/> Separated<input type="radio"/> Never married</div></div></div>	<div><div><input type="radio"/> Now married<input type="radio"/> Widowed<input type="radio"/> Divorced</div><div><div><input type="radio"/> Separated<input type="radio"/> Never married</div></div></div>
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? Fill one circle.	<div><div><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)<input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano<input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican<input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban<input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic</div></div>	<div><div><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)<input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano<input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican<input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban<input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic</div></div>
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.	<div><div><input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1<input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college<input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related<input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related</div></div>	<div><div><input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1<input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college<input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related<input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related</div></div>
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended? Fill one circle. If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."	<div>Highest grade attended: <div><input type="radio"/> Nursery school<input type="radio"/> Kindergarten</div><div>Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <div><input type="radio"/> 1<input type="radio"/> 2<input type="radio"/> 3<input type="radio"/> 4<input type="radio"/> 5<input type="radio"/> 6<input type="radio"/> 7<input type="radio"/> 8<input type="radio"/> 9</div><div><input type="radio"/> 10<input type="radio"/> 11<input type="radio"/> 12</div></div><div>College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <div><input type="radio"/> 1<input type="radio"/> 2<input type="radio"/> 3<input type="radio"/> 4<input type="radio"/> 5<input type="radio"/> 6<input type="radio"/> 7<input type="radio"/> 8</div><div><input type="radio"/> 9</div><div><input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10</div></div></div>	<div>Highest grade attended: <div><input type="radio"/> Nursery school<input type="radio"/> Kindergarten</div><div>Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <div><input type="radio"/> 1<input type="radio"/> 2<input type="radio"/> 3<input type="radio"/> 4<input type="radio"/> 5<input type="radio"/> 6<input type="radio"/> 7<input type="radio"/> 8<input type="radio"/> 9</div><div><input type="radio"/> 10<input type="radio"/> 11<input type="radio"/> 12</div></div><div>College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <div><input type="radio"/> 1<input type="radio"/> 2<input type="radio"/> 3<input type="radio"/> 4<input type="radio"/> 5<input type="radio"/> 6<input type="radio"/> 7<input type="radio"/> 8</div><div><input type="radio"/> 9</div><div><input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10</div></div></div>
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? Fill one circle.	<div><div><input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year)<input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year)<input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)</div></div>	<div><div><input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year)<input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year)<input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)</div></div>
	CENSUS USE ONLY A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O	CENSUS USE ONLY A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O

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Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 4

ALSO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

<div><div>H13. Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i></div><div><div><div><input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer</div><div><input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house</div><div><input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses</div><div><input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families</div><div><input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families</div><div><input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families</div><div><input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families</div><div><input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families</div><div><input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families</div><div><input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc.</div></div></div></div>	<div><div>H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?</div><div><div><div><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood</div><div><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke</div></div><div><div><input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP</div><div><input type="radio"/> Wood</div></div><div><div><input type="radio"/> Electricity</div><div><input type="radio"/> Other fuel</div></div><div><div><input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.</div><div><input type="radio"/> No fuel used</div></div></div></div> <div><div>b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?</div><div><div><div><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood</div><div><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke</div></div><div><div><input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP</div><div><input type="radio"/> Wood</div></div><div><div><input type="radio"/> Electricity</div><div><input type="radio"/> Other fuel</div></div><div><div><input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.</div><div><input type="radio"/> No fuel used</div></div></div></div> <div><div>c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?</div><div><div><div><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood</div><div><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke</div></div><div><div><input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP</div><div><input type="radio"/> Wood</div></div><div><div><input type="radio"/> Electricity</div><div><input type="radio"/> Other fuel</div></div><div><div><input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.</div><div><input type="radio"/> No fuel used</div></div></div></div>
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 CENSUS USE H22a. ☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 9 H22b. ☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 9 |

H22c.

☐ 0

☐ 1

☐ 2

☐ 3

☐ 4

☐ 5

☐ 6

☐ 7

☐ 8

☐ 9

H22d.

☐ 0

☐ 1

☐ 2

☐ 3

☐ 4

☐ 5

☐ 6

☐ 7

☐ 8

☐ 9

E-10

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Page 5

Please answer H30–H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is –

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A condominium unit
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

\$.00 OR ☐ None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

\$.00 OR ☐ None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt

☐ Yes, contract to purchase

☐ No — Skip to page 6

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?

Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

\$.00 OR ☐ No regular payment required — Skip to page 6

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

☐ Yes, taxes included in payment

☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

☐ Yes, insurance included in payment

☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

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H32c.

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Page 6

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Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

Page 7

<p>c. When going to work last week, did this person usually —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Drive alone — Skip to 28 <input type="radio"/> Drive others only</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Share driving <input type="radio"/> Ride as passenger only</p> <p>d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more</p> <p>After answering 24d, skip to 28.</p> <p>25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27</p> <p>b. Could this person have taken a job last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, already has a job</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job</p> <p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1977 <input type="radio"/> 1969 or earlier</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Never worked</p> <p>Skip to 31d</p> <p>28–30. Current or most recent job activity</p> <p>Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours.</p> <p>If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.</p> <p>28. Industry</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.</p> <p>(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this?</p> <p>Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <p>(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)</p> <p>c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Manufacturing <input type="radio"/> Retail trade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Other — (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)</p> <p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p>(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p>(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)</p> <p>30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions</p> <p>Federal government employee</p> <p>State government employee</p> <p>Local government employee (city, county, etc.)</p> <p>Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —</p> <p>Own business not incorporated</p> <p>Own business incorporated</p> <p>Working without pay in family business or farm</p>	<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>21b.</p> <p>I 0 0</p> <p>0 1 1</p> <p>0 2 2</p> <p>II 3 3</p> <p>0 4 4</p> <p>III 5 5</p> <p>0 6 6</p> <p>0 7 7</p> <p>IV 8 8</p> <p>0 9 9</p> <p>22b.</p> <p>0 0</p> <p>I 1</p> <p>2 2</p> <p>3 3</p> <p>4 4</p> <p>5 5</p> <p>6 6</p> <p>7 7</p> <p>8 8</p> <p>9 9</p> <p>28.</p> <p>A B C</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>D E F</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>G H J</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>K L M</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>AF</p> <p>NW</p> <p>29.</p> <p>N P Q</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>R S T</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>U V W</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>X Y Z</p> <p>0 0 0</p>	<p>31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 31d</p> <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?</p> <p>Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <p>Weeks</p> <p>c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p>Hours</p> <p>d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?</p> <p>Weeks</p> <p>32. Income in 1979 —</p> <p>Fill circles and print dollar amounts.</p> <p>If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</p> <p>If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.</p> <p>During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?</p> <p>If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</p> <p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . Report net income after business expenses.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>c. Own farm . . . Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . . Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>33. What was this person's total income in 1979?</p> <p>Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.</p> <p>\$.00</p> <p>(Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <p>OR <input type="radio"/> None</p>	<p>CENSUS USE ONLY</p> <p>31b.</p> <p>0 0</p> <p>1 1</p> <p>2 2</p> <p>3 3</p> <p>4 4</p> <p>5 5</p> <p>6 6</p> <p>7 7</p> <p>8 8</p> <p>9 9</p> <p>31c.</p> <p>0 0</p> <p>1 1</p> <p>2 2</p> <p>3 3</p> <p>4 4</p> <p>5 5</p> <p>6 6</p> <p>7 7</p> <p>8 8</p> <p>9 9</p> <p>31d.</p> <p>0 0</p> <p>1 1</p> <p>2 2</p> <p>3 3</p> <p>4 4</p> <p>5 5</p> <p>6 6</p> <p>7 7</p> <p>8 8</p> <p>9 9</p> <p>32a.</p> <p>0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p> <p>A 0 0 A 0</p> <p>32b.</p> <p>0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p> <p>A 0 0 A 0</p> <p>32c.</p> <p>0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p> <p>A 0 0 A 0</p> <p>32d.</p> <p>0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p> <p>A 0 0 A 0</p> <p>32e.</p> <p>0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p> <p>A 0 0 A 0</p> <p>32f.</p> <p>0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p> <p>A 0 0 A 0</p> <p>32g.</p> <p>0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p> <p>A 0 0 A 0</p> <p>33.</p> <p>0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p> <p>A 0 0 A 0</p>
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➔ Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2

Appendix F.—Publication and Computer Tape Program

GENERAL. F-1

PUBLICATIONS. F-1

Population and Housing Census Reports F-1

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PHC80-2, Census Tracts F-2

PHC80-3, Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas . . . F-2

PHC80-4, Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress F-2

PHC80-S1-1, Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics. F-2

PHC80-S2, Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics. F-2

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PC80-1-A, Chapter A, Number of Inhabitants F-2

PC80-1-B, Chapter B, General Population Characteristics. . . F-2

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PC80-1-D, Chapter D, Detailed Population Characteristics. F-3

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PC80-S1, Supplementary Reports F-3

Housing Census Reports F-3

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PHC80-R4, Classified Index of Industries and Occupations F-4

PHC80-R5, Geographic Identification Code Scheme F-4

COMPUTER TAPES F-4

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STF 2 F-4

STF 3 F-4

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Other Computer Tape Files. . . . F-5

P.L. 94-171, Population Counts. F-5

Master Area Reference Files 1 and 2 (MARF) F-5

Geographic Base File/Dual Independent Map Encoding (GBF/DIME). F-5

Public-Use Microdata Samples. F-5

Census/EEO Special File. F-5

MAPS F-5

MICROFICHE F-5

STF 1 Microfiche F-5

STF 3 Microfiche F-5

P.L. 94-171 Counts Microfiche. . F-5

GENERAL

The results of the 1980 Census of Population and Housing are issued in three forms: printed reports, computer tape

files, and microfiche. Most of the reports listed are issued on a flow basis through 1983. A few may be issued later, such as Subject Reports and Evaluation and Reference Reports.

The publications of the 1980 census are released under three subject titles: *1980 Census of Population and Housing, 1980 Census of Population, and 1980 Census of Housing*. The description of the publication program below is organized in sections, by census title, followed by the reports under each title. It should be noted that a number of population census reports contain some housing data and a number of housing census reports contain some population data. Following the description of the publication program are sections on computer tapes, maps, and microfiche.

The data product descriptions include listings of geographic areas for which data are summarized in that product. Note that the term "place" refers to incorporated places and census designated (or unincorporated) places, as well as towns and townships in 11 States (the 6 New England States, the 3 Middle Atlantic States, Michigan, and Wisconsin).

Order forms for these materials are available, subject to availability of the data product, from Data User Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233; Census Bureau Regional Offices; U.S. Department of Commerce District Offices; and State Data Centers. After issuance, census reports are on file in many libraries and are available for examination at any Department of Commerce District Office or Census Bureau Regional Office.

PUBLICATIONS

Population and Housing Census Reports

PHC80-1, Block Statistics—These reports, which are issued on microfiche rather

Appendix F.—Publication and Computer Tape Program

than in print form, present population and housing unit totals and statistics on selected characteristics which are based on complete-count tabulations. Data are shown for blocks in urbanized areas and selected adjacent areas, for blocks in places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and for blocks in areas which contracted with the Census Bureau to provide block statistics.

The set of reports consists of 374 sets of microfiche and includes a report for each standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), showing blocked areas within the SMSA, and a report for each State and for Puerto Rico, showing blocked areas outside SMSA's. In addition to microfiche, printed detailed maps showing the blocks covered by the particular report are available as well as a U.S. Summary, which is an index to the set.

PHC80-2, Census Tracts—Statistics for most of the population and housing subjects included in the 1980 census are presented for census tracts in SMSA's and in other tracted areas. Both complete-count data and sample data are included. Most statistics are presented by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of persons in the relevant population group.

There is one report for each SMSA, as well as one for each of the States and Puerto Rico which have tracted areas outside SMSA's. In addition, maps showing the boundaries and identification numbers of census tracts in the SMSA are available as well as a U.S. Summary, which is an index to the set and also provides a historical listing of the total number of tracts by area.

PHC80-3, Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas—Statistics are presented on total population and on complete-count and sample population characteristics such as age, race, education, disability, ability to speak English, labor force, and income, and on total housing units and housing characteristics such as value, age of structure, and rent. These statistics are shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, SMSA's, counties, county subdivisions (those which are functioning general-purpose local governments), and incorporated places.

There is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

This series does not include a U.S. Summary.

PHC80-4, Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress—These reports present complete-count and sample data for congressional districts of the 98th Congress. The reports reflect redistricting based on the 1982 elections. One report is issued for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

PHC80-S1-1, Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics—This report presents provisional estimates based on sample data collected in the 1980 census. Data on social, economic, and housing characteristics are shown for the United States as a whole, each State, the District of Columbia, and SMSA's of 1 million or more inhabitants.

These data are based on a special subsample of the full census sample. The sample, which represents about 1.6 percent of the total population, was developed to provide users with initial data on characteristics of the population and housing units for the Nation and large areas.

PHC80-S2, Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics—These reports present advance sample data from the 1980 census including such social and economic characteristics of the population as education, migration, labor force, and income as well as housing characteristics such as structural information, mortgage, and gross rent.

The set consists of 50 paperbound reports and includes one report for each State and the District of Columbia. No report will be issued for the United States as a whole.

Each report presents population and housing characteristics for the State, its counties or comparable areas, and places of 25,000 or more inhabitants. Selected data are shown for four race groups (White; Black; combined American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; and Asian and Pacific Islander) as well as for persons of Spanish origin.

Population Census Reports

PC80-1, Volume 1, Characteristics of the Population—This volume presents final

population counts and statistics on population characteristics. It consists of reports for the following 57 areas: the United States, each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas—Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The volume consists of four chapters for each area, chapters A, B, C, and D. Chapters A and B present data collected on a complete-count basis, and chapters C and D present estimates based on sample information, except for the Outlying Areas where all data were collected on a complete-count basis.

The population totals presented in chapters A and B may differ from the counts presented earlier in the PHC80-V reports because corrections were made for errors found after the PHC80-V reports were issued. Chapters B, C, and D present statistics by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group.

The U.S. Summary reports present statistics for the United States, regions, divisions, States, and selected areas below the State level. The State or equivalent Area reports (which include the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas) present statistics for the State or equivalent area and its subdivisions.

Statistics for each of the 57 areas are issued in separate paperbound reports of chapters A, B, C, and D.

PC80-1-A, Chapter A, Number of Inhabitants—Final population counts are shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places and census designated places, standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), SMSA's, and urbanized areas. Selected tables contain population counts by urban and rural residence. Many tables contain population counts from previous censuses.

PC80-1-B, Chapter B, General Population Characteristics—Statistics on household relationship, age, race, Spanish origin, sex, and marital status are shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties (by total and rural residence), county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, SCSA's,

Appendix F.—Publication and Computer Tape Program

SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages.

PC80-1-C, Chapter C, General Social and Economic Characteristics—Statistics are presented on nativity, State or country of birth, citizenship and year of immigration for the foreign-born population, language spoken at home and ability to speak English, ancestry, fertility, family composition, type of group quarters, marital history, residence in 1975, journey to work, school enrollment, years of school completed, disability, veteran status, labor force status, occupation, industry, class of worker, labor force status in 1979, income in 1979, and poverty status in 1979. In addition, data on subjects shown in the PC80-1-B reports are presented in this report in more detail.

Each subject is shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties (by rural and rural-farm residence), places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages.

PC80-1-D, Chapter D, Detailed Population Characteristics—Statistics on most of the subjects covered in the PC80-1-C reports are presented in this report in considerably greater detail and cross-classified by age, race, Spanish origin, and other characteristics. Each subject is shown for the State or equivalent area, and some subjects are also shown for rural residence at the State level. Most subjects are shown for SMSA's of 250,000 or more inhabitants, and a few are shown for central cities of these SMSA's.

PC80-2, Volume 2, Subject Reports—Each of the reports in this volume focuses on a particular subject and provides highly detailed distributions and cross-classifications on a national, regional, and divisional level. A few reports show statistics for States, SMSA's, large cities, American Indian reservations, or Alaska Native villages. Separate reports are issued on such subjects as racial and ethnic groups, type of residence, fertility, families, marital status, migration, education, employment, occupation, industry, journey to work, income, poverty status, and other topics.

PC80-S1, Supplementary Reports—These reports present special compilations of

1980 census statistics dealing with specific population subjects.

Housing Census Reports

HC80-1, Volume 1, Characteristics of Housing Units—This volume presents final housing unit counts and statistics on housing characteristics. It consists of reports for the following 57 areas: the United States, each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas—Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The volume consists of two chapters for each area, chapters A and B. Chapter A presents data collected on a complete-count basis, and chapter B presents estimates based on sample information, except for the Outlying Areas where all data were collected on a complete-count basis.

The housing totals presented in this report may differ from the counts presented earlier in the PHC80-V reports because corrections were made for errors found after the PHC80-V reports were issued. Both chapters present statistics by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group.

The U.S. Summary reports present statistics for the United States, regions, divisions, States, and selected areas below the State level. The State or equivalent Area reports (which include the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas) present statistics for the State or equivalent area and its subdivisions.

Statistics for each of the 57 areas are issued in separate paperbound reports of chapters A and B.

HC80-1-A, Chapter A, General Housing Characteristics—Statistics on units at address, tenure, condominium status, number of rooms, persons per room, plumbing facilities, value, contract rent, and vacancy status are shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. Selected tables contain housing characteristics by urban and rural residence.

HC80-1-B, Chapter B, Detailed Housing Characteristics—Statistics on units in structure, year moved into unit, year structure built, heating equipment, fuels, air-conditioning, source of water, sewage disposal, gross rent, and selected monthly ownership costs are shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. Selected tables show housing characteristics for rural and rural farm residence at the State and county level. Some subjects included in the HC80-1-A reports are also covered in this report in more detail.

HC80-2, Volume 2, Metropolitan Housing Characteristics—This volume presents statistics on most of the 1980 housing census subjects in considerable detail and cross-classification. Most statistics are presented by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group. Data are shown for States or equivalent areas, SMSA's and their central cities, and other cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

There is one report for each SMSA and one report for each State and Puerto Rico. The set includes a U.S. Summary report showing these statistics for the United States and regions.

HC80-3, Volume 3, Subject Reports—Each of the reports in this volume focuses on a particular subject and provides highly detailed distributions and cross-classifications on a national, regional, and divisional level. Separate reports are issued on housing of the elderly, mobile homes, and American Indian households.

HC80-4, Volume 4, Components of Inventory Change—This volume consists of two reports presenting statistics on the 1980 characteristics of housing units which existed in 1973, as well as on newly constructed units, conversions, mergers, demolitions, and other additions and losses to the housing inventory between 1973 and 1980. These reports present data derived from a sample survey conducted in the fall of 1980. Data are presented for the United States and regions in report I. Report II has two parts: Part A presents data for that group of SMSA's (not individually identified)

Appendix F.—Publication and Computer Tape Program

with populations of 1 million or more at the time of the 1970 census, and part B presents data for that group of SMSA's (not individually identified) with populations of less than 1 million at the time of the 1970 census.

HC80-5, Volume 5, Residential Finance—

This volume consists of one report presenting statistics on the financing of non-farm homeowner and rental and vacant properties, including characteristics of the mortgage, property, and owner. The statistics are based on a sample survey conducted in the spring of 1981. Data are presented for the United States and regions. Some data are presented by inside and outside SMSA's and by central cities.

HC80-S1-1, Supplementary Reports—

These reports present statistics from the 1980 Census of Housing on general characteristics of housing units for the 50 States and the District of Columbia, counties, and independent cities.

Evaluation and Reference Reports

PHC80-E, Evaluation and Research Reports—These reports present the results of the extensive evaluation program conducted as an integral part of the 1980 census. This program relates to such matters as completeness of enumeration and quality of the data on characteristics.

PHC80-R, Reference Reports—These reports present information on the various administrative and methodological aspects of the 1980 census. The series includes:

PHC80-R1, Users' Guide—This report covers subject content, procedures, geography, statistical products, limitations of the data, sources of user assistance, notes on data use, a glossary of terms, and guides for locating data in reports and tape files. The guide is issued in loose-leaf form and sold in parts (R1-A, B, etc.) as they are printed.

PHC80-R2, History—This report describes in detail all phases of the 1980 census, from the earliest planning through all stages to the dissemination of data and evaluation of results. It contains detailed discussion of 1980 census questions and their use in previous decennial censuses.

PHC80-R3, Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations—This report was developed primarily for use in classifying responses to the questions on the kind of business (industry) and kind of work (occupation) in which the respondent is engaged. The index lists approximately 20,000 industry and 29,000 occupation titles in alphabetical order.

PHC80-R4, Classified Index of Industries and Occupations—This report defines the industrial and occupational classification systems adopted for the 1980 Census of Population. It presents the individual titles that constitute each of the 231 industry and 503 occupation categories in the classification systems. The individual titles are the same as those shown in the Alphabetical Index. The 1980 occupation classification reflects the new U.S. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). As in the past, the 1980 industry classification reflects the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

PHC80-R5, Geographic Identification Code Scheme—This report identifies the names and related geographic codes for each State, county, minor civil division, place, region, division, SCSA, SMSA, American Indian reservation, and Alaska Native village for which the Census Bureau tabulated data from the 1980 census.

COMPUTER TAPES

Summary Tape Files

In addition to the printed and microfiche reports, results of the 1980 census also are provided on computer tape in the form of summary tape files (STF's). These data products have been designed to provide statistics with greater subject and geographic detail than is feasible or desirable to provide in printed and microfiche reports. The STF data are made available at nominal cost. The data are subject to suppression of certain detail where necessary to protect confidentiality.

There are five STF's (listed below), and the amount of geographic and subject detail presented varies. STF's 1 and 2 contain complete-count data, and STF's 3, 4, and 5 contain sample data. Note that the term "cells" used below refers

to the number of subject statistics provided for each geographic area, and the number of cells is indicative of the detail of the subject content of the file.

Each of the STF's generally consists of two or more files which provide different degrees of geographic detail and, in some cases, race/Spanish origin cross-classification. For each of the files there is a separate tape or tapes for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Selected files (STF 1 and STF 3) are also produced for Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. These tapes are issued on a State-by-State basis and are followed by a national summary tape for the particular file. More complete descriptions of the STF's than given in the summaries below can be found in the technical documentation of the specific file and in the PHC80-R1, *Users' Guide*.

STF 1—This STF provides 321 cells of complete-count population and housing data. Data are summarized for the United States, regions, divisions, States, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, congressional districts, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, enumeration districts in unblocked areas, and blocks and block groups in blocked areas. The data include those shown in the PHC80-1, PHC80-3 (complete-count), and PC80-1-A reports.

STF 2—This STF contains 2,292 cells of detailed complete-count population and housing data, of which 962 are repeated for each race and Spanish origin group present in the tabulation area. Data are summarized for the United States, regions, divisions, States, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, counties, county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, census tracts, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. The data include those shown in the PHC80-2 (complete-count), PC80-1-B, and HC80-1-A reports.

STF 3—This STF contains 1,126 cells of data on various population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis. The areas covered are the same as in STF 1, excluding blocks. The data include those shown in the PHC80-3 (sample) reports.

Appendix F.—Publication and Computer Tape Program

STF 4—This STF is the geographic counterpart of STF 2, but the number of cells of data is greater (approximately 8,400). STF 4 provides data covering virtually all of the population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis, as well as some of the complete-count subjects. Some of the statistics are repeated for race, Spanish origin, and ancestry groups. Data are summarized for areas similar to those shown in STF 2, except that data for places are limited to those with 2,500 or more inhabitants. The data include those shown in the PHC80-2 (sample), PC80-1-C, and HC80-1-B reports.

STF 5—This STF contains over 100,000 cells of data on various population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis and provides detailed tabulations and cross-classifications for States, SMSA's, counties, cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants and central cities. Most subjects are classified by race and Spanish origin. The data include those shown in the PC80-1-D and HC80-2 reports.

Other Computer Tape Files

P.L. 94-171, Population Counts—In accordance with Public Law (P.L.) 94-171, the Census Bureau provides population tabulations to all States for legislative reapportionment/redistricting. The file is issued on a State-by-State basis. It contains population counts classified by race and Spanish origin. The data are tabulated for the following levels of geography as applicable: States, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places, census tracts, blocks and block groups in blocked areas, and enumeration districts in unblocked areas. For States participating in the voluntary program to define election precincts in conjunction with the Census Bureau, the data are also tabulated for election precincts.

Master Area Reference Files 1 and 2 (MARF)

MARF 1—This geographic reference file is an extract of STF 1 designed for those who require a master list of geographic codes and areas, along with basic census counts arranged hierarchically from the State down to the block group and enumeration district levels and is issued on a State-by-State basis. The file contains records for States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, enumeration districts in unblocked areas, and block groups in blocked areas. Each record shows the total population by five race groups, population of Spanish origin, number of housing units, number of households, number of families, and a few other items.

MARF 2—This file is the same as the MARF 1 with the latitude and longitude coordinates for a representative point (centroid) in each block group (BG) or enumeration district (ED) outside block numbered areas.

Geographic Base File/Dual Independent Map Encoding (GBF/DIME)—These files are computer representations of the Metropolitan Map Series, including address ranges and ZIP Codes, which generally cover the urbanized portions of SMSA's. GBF/DIME files are used to assign census geographic codes to addresses (geocoding). The files are available by SMSA.

Public-Use Microdata Samples—Public-use microdata samples are computerized files containing most population and housing characteristics as shown on a sample of individual census records. These files contain no names or addresses, and geographic identification is sufficiently broad to protect confidentiality.

There are three mutually exclusive samples, the A sample including 5 percent of all persons and housing units, and the

B and C samples each including 1 percent of all persons and housing units. States and most large SMSA's will be identifiable on one or more of the files. Microdata files allow the user to prepare customized tabulations.

Census/EEO Special File—This file provides sample census data with specified relevance to EEO and affirmative action uses. The file contains two tabulations, one with detailed occupational data and the other with years of school completed by age. The data in both tabulations are crossed by sex, race, and Spanish origin. These data are provided for all counties, for all SMSA's, and for places with a population of 50,000 or more.

MAPS

Maps necessary to define areas are generally published and included as part of the corresponding reports. Maps are published for Block Statistics (PHC80-1) and Census Tracts (PHC80-2), but must be purchased separately from the report. Maps necessary to define enumeration districts are available on a cost-of-reproduction basis.

MICROFICHE

Some of the computer tape products are available on microfiche. The STF microfiche are issued for each State or Area and for the United States. These include:

STF 1 Microfiche—Data from STF 1 are presented in tabular form for all the STF 1 geographic levels described previously, except blocks.

STF 3 Microfiche—Data from STF 3 are presented in tabular form for all the STF 3 geographic levels.

P.L. 94-171 Counts Microfiche—The data from the P.L. 94-171 computer file are presented in a listing format.

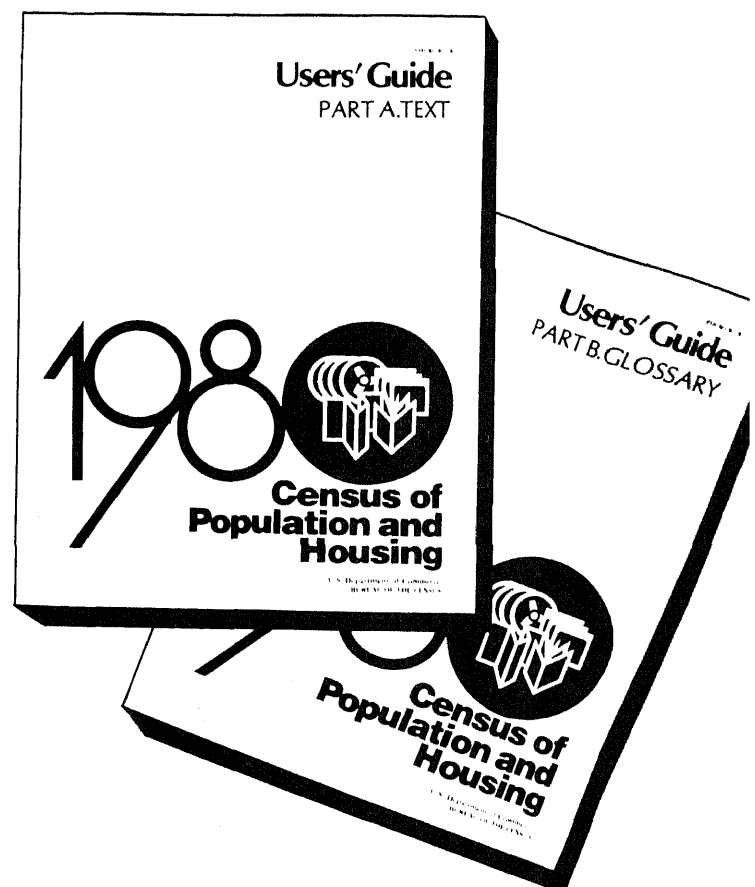
1980 Census of Population and Housing

Users' Guide

The Users' Guide, a reference work on the 1980 census, is now available. It consists of:

- **Part A. Text**—Covers census data subjects; geographic considerations; reports, tapes, maps, and other products; services available to users; and many other topics central to understanding and using 1980 census data.
- **Part B. Glossary**—Provides detailed definitions of population, housing, geographic, and technical terms associated with the census—especially important for people using 1980 data on tape or microfiche.
- **Sources of Assistance**—Furnishes addresses and phone numbers of public and private sector organizations offering a variety of products and services, such as tape processing, area profiles, training, and reference assistance.
- **Updates**—Provide information on new developments relating to the 1980 census. Each update is keyed to the particular point in "Part A. Text" that needs revision.

Part C, a table finder, and Part D, a guide to tape contents, are planned for publication later.



Order from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Specify the stock number (S/N) given below and make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents.

Part A. Text (S/N 003-024-03625-8)—\$5.50. Supplement 1 (S/N 003-024-05004-8)—\$6.00 (includes Part B. Glossary, Sources of Assistance, and Updates)